

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

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AND VOLUNTEER
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

The Sharps pistol was invented by Christian Sharps. After several hundred thousand .22 and .30 calibre pistols were made and sold (these pistols were all made with grass or gun metal frames), the inventor conceived the idea of doing something better, and, after several years and after a large expenditure of money and labor, produced a pistol more compact, yet of much larger calibre. To do this he abandoned the brass frame, making the pistol, wrought throughout and of the very best material and workmanship. The above cut represents the pistol, and is the exact size. It occupies less room in the pocket than any so large calibre pistol ever made. Shortly after this new pistol came out, Mr. Sharps died; the manufacture ceased, and the factory, etc., were sold. B. Kittredge and Co. bought the entire product of this pistol. We call it Sharps' Triumph. We claim for it compactness, strong shooting and simplicity. It has all the advantages of the cylinder pistols, and shoots with greater penetration, there being no power lost by the escape, as in a cylinder pistol, between the barrel and cylinder. It is very durable, there being but few parts, strong and thoroughly well made. We have never seen a frame broken or barrel burst out of over 15,000 sold by us. We have a few hundred left which we propose to sell at \$5.50 for wood handle and plated frame; 30 cents extra if full plate; \$1.50 extra for ivory handle. And we propose, further, to deliver the pistol free if within 1,200 miles; 25 cents extra over 1,200 in the United States. Send us post office order, and the pistol will come to you without charge.

PRICE LIST FOR OTHER PISTOLS.

Colt's New Line.	Price.	Ivory Extra.	Pearl Extra.	Nick'l Extra.
.22 Little Colt.....	\$5 25	\$1 50	\$3 00	50 cts.
.30 Pony Colt.....	9 00	1 50	3 00	60 cts.
.32 Ladies Colt.....	9 50	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.38 Pet Colt.....	10 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.41 Big Colt.....	11 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.

.45 Army Peacemaker, \$17.00; extra for ivory, \$5.00; with nickel plating, \$1.50; Carbine Breech, \$5 extra. We have a lot of Peacemakers, *Army finish*, .45 regular; useful weapons, but rejected for Army use. Price, \$13.00.

There is still left a good assortment of Colt's Old Line .44 Army, \$12.50; .41 House, \$7.50; .38 New Pocket, \$8.00; .38 Police, \$13; for Loose Ammunition, Army, \$10.00; Navy, \$10.00, etc., etc. Cooper's Self and Thumb Cocking, \$6.00. This pistol is all forged and wrought and best work.

We also offer Smith and Wesson, No. 1, at \$7.00; \$1.50 for ivory, 60 cents for nickel.

Smith & Wesson, No. 3, or Army, \$17; Nickel, \$1.50. .32 Terror, \$6.50; Bull-dog, .38, \$7.00; Swamp Angel, .41, \$7.50; Sharp's 24, with *forged frame*, a good, compact arm and very strong shooting, at \$5.50; full plate, \$6.00; ivory, \$7.50. We are also, to meet all demands, obliged to keep the

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,

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AGENTS FOR THE COLT ARMS CO.,

166 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

Descriptive Pistol Price List.

SHARPS' TRIUMPH, (2 1-2).



.32 CARTRIDGE.

The Cuts are the exact
Size of the Pistol and Cartridge.

POOR PISTOLS.

by which we mean poorly-made pistols with cast-iron or brass frames, and we are sorry to say that consumers are often induced to buy these, believing them to be good arms. A little reflection will enable most consumers to understand how little it costs to make a pistol with a cast-iron frame, compared to producing an arm by first forging and then working out the metal. With this warning we have to add that our business, as merchants, is to keep what is called for, and we have for sale a long list, among them Alert, Favorite, Little Joker, Creedmoor, Defiance, Centennial, Petrel, Trojan, Blue Jacket, Whitney, Buffalo Bill, Captain Jack, Spit Fire, at from \$2.25 to \$3.75 each. Nickel plate, each 40 cents extra. Also, Standard. These are pistols with cast frames, but made in imitation of the beautifully wrought Smith and Wesson. Standard .22, \$5.75; Standard .30, \$6.50; Standard .32, \$7.50.

Then a recently-produced pistol known as "Hood's" .38 calibre, \$6.75; Hood's .41 calibre, \$7.25. The best we can say of these pistols is that they are made with cast-iron frames, and are counterfeits of the Colt's New Line. We say counterfeits, because saying that they are in imitation does not express what we mean.



They are beyond all question intended to be sold to the unwary, as if they were of the quality of the beautifully-made forged and wrought Colt's New Line. We endeavor to describe them so that consumers will detect them when they are offered.

Several of the names used with the cast-iron pistols are *alikes*; that is, a pistol is "run" for a time with one name, until the arm is known, and then a new name is put upon them, and so on. This is true of several of the names above. The only safe course is to insist upon having only forged and

wrought frames, and the best of Smith and Wesson's.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, *insist* upon having .22, .30, .33 and .41 long. These sizes *short* are intended for pistols with cast-iron frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring cast-iron pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that cast-iron may stand it; but it destroys the penetration.

We repeat to you, that in order to put all our customers on one footing, we will for the present deliver all the above pistols free of charge for delivery. On receipt of money or post-office order the arm will come to you.

For further details see future issues of this paper.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY

NAME.	Rate.	Grade.	Tonnage.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate.	Grade.	Tonnage.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
Adams, s.....	3rd	6	650	Comdr. J. W. Philip.....	Philadelphia.	Nina, s.....	4th	*4	306	Mate J. H. Brown.....	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.
Albatross, screw.....	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.....	N. A. Station, Port Royal.	Omaha, screw.....	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edw. Simpson.....	Pac. Station, Callao.
Alaska, s.....	2nd	12	1122	Capt. A. A. Sommes.....	En route to Brooklyn.	Onward.....	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.....	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.....	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.....	Asiatic Station.	Ossipee, s.....	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese.....	Hampton Roads.
Alarm, s.....	4th	1	400	Lieut. A. H. Paine.....	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. W. Goodwin.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Ashuelot, paddle.....	3rd	6	798	Comdr. R. F. Smith (ord.).....	Asiatic Station.	Passaic, s.....	3rd	2	872	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
CANONICUS, s.....	2d	22	550	Lt.-Comdr. De W. C. Kells.....	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palos, s.....	4th	*6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker.....	Asiatic Sta., Swatow.
CATSKILL, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. L. Cheney.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Pensacola, s.....	2nd	23	3000	Capt. John Irwin.....	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., At sea.
Colorado, s.....	1st	46	8032	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.....	Sho e Sta., New York.	Phlox, s.....	4th	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.....	Tug, Annapol s, Md.	
Constellation, s.....	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. Edward Terry.....	Newport.	Plymouth, s.....	2nd	19	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett.....	New York.
Dale, s.....	3rd	8	320	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Powhatan, paddle.....	2nd	17	2182	Capt. John H. Russell.....	Norfolk.
Despatch, s.....	4th	4	730	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.....	Portsmouth, N. H.	Polomac, s.....	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Dictators, s.....	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. Aaron W. Weaver.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Rescue, s.....	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.....	Fire Tug, Washington.	
Franklin, s.....	1st	36	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.....	Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 8.	Richmond, s.....	2nd	14	3000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.....	Valparaiso, Ordered Home.
Frolic, s.....	4th	8	614	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.....	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Rio Bravo, s.....	2nd	14	3000	Lt.-Cr. H. L. Johnson.....	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Hartford, s.....	2nd	18	3000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.....	Philadelphia.	SAUGUS, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. T. Marthorn.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Huron, s.....	3rd	4	450	Comdr. C. C. Carpenter.....	N. A. Sta., Cruising.	Santee, s.....	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Independence, s.....	3rd	23	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.....	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	Shawmut, s.....	3rd	3	410	Comdr. G. C. Wiltse.....	N. A. Sta., New London, Ct.
Intrepid, s.....	4th	—	380	Lieut. T. L. Wood.....	Torpedo boat, New York.	St. Louis, s.....	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Jamestown, s.....	3rd	16	868	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.....	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	St. Marys, s.....	3rd	16	766	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.....	School Ship, New York.
Junia, s.....	3rd	8	625	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.....	Norfolk, Sept. 1.	Supply, s.....	4th	*3	547	Comdr. G. W. Hayward.....	New London.
Kearsarge, s.....	3rd	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.....	Asiatic Sta., Swatow.	Swatara, s.....	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.....	Boston, Aug. 30.
Lackawanna, s.....	3rd	10	1036	Comdr. James A. Greer.....	Sandwich Is.	Tallapoosa, p.....	4th	*3	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.....	Spec. Serv., N. A. Coast.
LEHIGH, s.....	4th	2	406	Lieut. Chas. T. Hutchins.....	Port Royal, S. C.	Tennessee, s.....	2nd	23	2133	Capt. Jonathan Young.....	Asiatic Sta., Kolu, Japan.
MAHOPAC, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. G. R. Durand.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Tuscarora, s.....	3rd	6	736	Comdr. Milton Haxton.....	San Francisco.
MANHATTAN, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. J. A. Chesney.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Vandalla, s.....	4th	8	910	Comdr. Milton Haxton.....	New York.
Marion, s.....	3rd	8	910	Comdr. H. F. Bradford.....	European Station.	Wabash, s.....	1st	45	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler.....	Receiving-ship, Boston.
Michigan, p.....	3rd	8	450	Comdr. C. H. Cushman.....	Spec. Serv., Erie.	Worcester, s.....	2nd	15	3000	Captain W. W. Queen.....	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
Minnesota, s.....	1st	46	8000	Captain A. W. Johnson.....	Flag-st., New York.	Wyandotte, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. T. C. Terrell.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
MONTAUK, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. W. A. Morgan.....	Norfolk.	Yantic, s.....	3rd	3	410	Lt.-Comdr. F. W. Dickinson.....	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
Monocacy, p.....	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyfe.....	Asiatic Sta., Kolu, Japan.						
New Hampshire.....	2nd	15	3600	Commodore J. M. B. Childs.....	Port Royal.						

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FIRST Q. M. DIST., MIL. DIV. OF ATLANTIC,
HOUSTON STREET, COR. GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, August 22, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on September 29, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the moving of the Administration Building of old Hospital at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, into line with new Quarters, about 300 yards, and converting same into two (2) sets of Officers' Quarters. Plans and specifications for this work can be seen at this office, and at the office of the Post Quartermaster, Fort Hamilton, where blank proposals and all necessary information will be furnished bidders on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for converting old Hospital Building into Officers' Quarters."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Q. M.

Proposals for Supplies.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 14th day of September next, for furnishing supplies to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States. Schedules of the supplies required with quantities and the standard samples can be seen in the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermasters' Offices, No. 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and 319 Broadway, New York, and at Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposal and all information desired can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies," addressed to
W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

Proposals for Supplies.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AUG. 24, 1876.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED ON envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 16th Sept. next, for the following supplies to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New York, subject to the usual inspection, for the use of the Navy.

This coal is required to be of the best quality of its kind, to be well screened and free from all foreign substances, and to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, into carts provided by the Government, and to be paid for at the weights of the Navy Yard scales. All to be delivered on or before the first day of October next.

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350 Tons, 2,340 lbs. per Ton Locust Mountain Anthracite Coal, Screened for Steam Boilers.
80 Tons, 2,340 lbs. per Ton Locust Mountain Anthracite Coal, Stove Size.
60 Tons, 2,340 lbs. per Ton Locust Mountain Anthracite Coal, Egg Size.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTLER,
Pay Director, U. S. Navy.

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Box 50 fine cigars sent free on receipt of \$2.

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Improved Field, Marine, Opera and Tourist's Glasses. Spectacles and Eye Glasses Artificial Human Eyes. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 545 Broadway, N. Y. Catalogue mailed by enclosing stamp.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

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J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War.

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Colonel Wm. M. E. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry.
Headquarters, in the field.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope.
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry.
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Lound, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook.
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

District of the Black Hills.—Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry.
Headquarters, Red Cloud Agency, D. P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augar.
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

District of Baton Rouge.—Lieut.-Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry.
Commanding: Headquarters, Baton Rouge Barracks, La.
Second Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Infantry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord.
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. G. Pennypacker: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. JOHN H. KING, 9th Inf., Supt., Hdqrs. New York.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Major R. E. A. Crofton, 17th Inf., Commanding Depot.
Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.
Asst. Surgeon F. F. Azpell, U. S. A.
First Lieut. O. B. Read, 11th Inf.
First Lieut. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.
First Lieut. J. S. King, 12th Inf.
First Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, 12th Inf.
Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Steigler, U. S. A.

DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major E. C. Mason, 21st Inf., Commanding Depot.
Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.
First Lieut. L. M. Morris, 20th Inf.
First Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.
First Lieut. J. A. Haughy, 21st Inf.

RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., 1st Lt. H. M. Benson, 7th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., Spaulding's Exchange Bldg., 1st Lt. J. P. Thompson, 3d Inf.
Boston, Mass., 2 Bulfinch st., 1st Lt. W. Auman, 13th Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 13 Montgomery st., 1st Lt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf.
New York City, 100 West street, 1st Lt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.
New York City, 100 West street, 1st Lt. J. Harold, 19th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 144 Seneca st., 1st Lt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 219 Randolph st., 1st Lt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 17 W. Washington street, 1st Lt. T. H. Logan, 5th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lt. W. T. Hariz, 15th Inf.
Nashville, Tenn., 73½ Cherry st., 1st Lt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.
Columbus, B. O., 3d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.
Newport Bk., Ky., 1st Lt. J. A. Haughy, 21st Inf.
Washington, D. C., 519 7th st., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 87, H. Q. A., August 22, 1876.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. Approved August 14, 1876.

G. O. 88, H. Q. A., August 22, 1876.

The following Acts and Joint Resolution of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act concerning the employment of Indian Scouts.

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the Army ap-

propriation act of 24th July, 1876, as limits the number of Indian scouts to 300 is hereby repealed; and sections 1094 and 1113 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the employment of 1,000 Indian scouts, are hereby continued in force: *Provided*, That a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers may be appointed. And the scouts, when they furnish their own horses and horse-equipments, shall be entitled to receive forty cents per day for their use and risk so long as thus employed.

Approved August 12, 1876.

II. An Act (an act) to increase the cavalry force of the United States, to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, empowered to increase the number of enlisted men to 100 for each company of such regiments of cavalry as may be employed in existing Indian hostilities and as in his opinion may require the same: *Provided*, That not more than 2,500 enlisted men shall thus be added at any one time to the 25,000 authorized by the act approved July 24, 1876, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877: *And provided further*, That on the cessation of existing Indian hostilities, the number of enlisted men in the Army shall be reduced to the number now established by law; and provided that the reduction shall not be made from the cavalry force of the Army; and the following sums are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for recruiting and maintaining the same; recruiting 2,500 cavalry men \$50,000; pay per annum, \$390,000; subsistence, \$200,400; Clothing, \$206,000; regular supplies, \$216,000; purchase of horses, \$337,500; transportation (wagons, etc.), \$84,800; transportation by Rail, etc., \$150,000; in all, \$1,634,700 dollars.

Approved August 15, 1876.

III. Joint Resolution providing for the postponement of the publication of the Army regulations.

Whereas the President was, by an act of Congress approved March 1, 1875, authorized to make and publish regulations for the government of the Army, in accordance with existing laws; and

Whereas by an act of Congress approved July 24, 1876, a commission was created to which has been referred the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States; and

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to postpone all action in connection with the publication of said regulations until after the report of said commission is received and acted on, by Congress at its next session.

Approved August 15, 1876.

IV. An Act to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others.

Be it enacted, etc., That every officer, soldier, seaman and marine, who, in the line of duty, in the military or naval service of the United States, shall have lost a limb, or sustained bodily injuries, depriving him of the use of any of his limbs, shall receive once every five years an artificial limb or appliance, or commutation therefor, as provided and limited by existing laws, under such regulations as the Surgeon-General of the Army may prescribe; and the period of five years shall be held to commence with the filing of the first application after the 17th day of June, in the year 1870.

Sec. 2. That necessary transportation to have artificial limbs fitted shall be furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, the cost of which shall be refunded out of any money appropriated for the purchase of artificial limbs: *Provided*, That this act shall not be subject to the provisions of an act entitled "an act to increase pensions," approved June 18, 1874.

Approved August 15, 1876.

G. O. 89, H. Q. A., August 22, 1876.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Sioux City, Iowa. Approved August 15, 1876.

G. O. 90, H. Q. A., August 22, 1876.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Laramie, W. T.

Be it enacted, etc., That the military reservation of Fort Laramie, in the Territory of Wyoming, is hereby reduced to an area of fifty-four square miles.

Sec. 2. That all that portion of land added to the said reservation of Fort Laramie, by Executive Order of April 2, 1872, is hereby eliminated therefrom and restored to the body of the public lands, and shall be held to be subject to all provisions of the laws of the United States relating to the public lands, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said lands had never constituted a portion of said military reservation.

Approved August 14, 1876.

II. An Act relieving the State of Kansas from charges on account of ordnance stores furnished to Kansas Territory. Approved August 15, 1876.

G. O. 92, H. Q. A., August 23, 1876.

The following acts of Congress and Joint Resolution are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act to continue the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government." Approved July 31, 1876.

II. An Act to continue the provisions of an act entitled "An act to continue the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.'" Approved August 1, 1876.

III. An Act to continue the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government." Approved August 12, 1876.

IV. Joint Resolution prohibiting supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians.

Whereas, it is ascertained that the hostile Indians of the Northwest are largely equipped with arms which require special metallic cartridges, and that such special ammunition is in large part supplied to such hostile Indians directly or indirectly through traders and others in the Indian country: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent such special metallic ammunition being conveyed to such hostile Indians, and is further authorized to declare the same contraband of war in such district of country as he may designate during the continuance of hostilities.

Approved August 5, 1876.

G. O. 93, H. Q. A., August 28, 1876.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act to authorize the construction of a ponton-bridge across the Mississippi River from some feasible point in La Crosse County, in the State of Wisconsin, to some feasible point in Houston County, in the State of Minnesota. Approved July 6, 1876.

II. An Act authorizing the Nebraska City Bridge Company to construct a ponton railway-bridge across the Mississippi River at Nebraska City in Otoe County, Neb. Approved July 8, 1876.

III. An Act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the repayment of Pennsylvania Avenue" (G. O. 74, A. G. O.) Approved August 15, 1876.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF DAKOTA,
(IN THE FIELD,) CAMP AT MOUTH OF
BIG HORN RIVER, July 26, 1876.

General Field Orders No. 5.

The Department Commander has recently had urgent occasion to communicate, from this camp, with Brigadier-General Crook, commanding a force encamped on the head waters of Powder River. The duty of carrying despatches between these points, through a country occupied by a large force of hostile Sioux, was of the most arduous and perilous nature. A scout, inspired by the promise of a large reward, made the attempt, but soon abandoned it as hopeless. At a last resort, a call was made upon the troops of this command for volunteers; in response to which not less than twelve enlisted men promptly offered their services. From among these, the following named soldiers were selected: Privates William Evans, Benjamin F. Stewart, and James Bell, of Co. E, 7th Infantry. On the 9th day of July they set out for General Crook's camp, which they reached on the 12th, delivered the despatches, and returned, arriving in camp on the 25th. In making this public acknowledgment of the important service voluntarily rendered by these soldiers at the imminent risk of their lives, the Department Commander desires to express his deep regret that at present it is not in his power to bestow the substantial reward which has been so well earned; but he is confident that an achievement undertaken in so soldier-like a spirit, and carried so gallantly to a successful issue, will not be permitted to pass unrewarded. The exploit is one calculated to establish in the public mind a higher and more just estimate of the character of the United States soldier. The Department Commander, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the officers of this command, desires thus publicly to thank Privates William Evans, Benjamin F. Stewart, and James Bell, Co. E, 7th Infantry, for a deed which reflects so much credit on the service.

By Command of Brigadier-General Terry:

ED. W. SMITH, Captain 18th Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. 6, M. D. P., August 15, 1876.

With a view to the economy and efficiency of the service, the officers of the several staff departments at the Headquarters of the Department of California will be consolidated with those of the Division of the Pacific, and but one series of orders will be issued and one file of papers and one set of books kept by each chief staff officer for the two commands, the designation of which will hereafter be—"Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California."

CIRCULAR, M. D. P. and D. Cal., Aug. 17, 1876.

Company Commanders in this Division will so soon as the desertion of an enlisted man is established, forward a written descriptive list of the deserter, through the Post Commander, direct to these Headquarters, stating probable route of escape and destination.

In case of the desertion of men not on the rolls of a Company, the Post Commander will forward the descriptive lists.

Descriptive lists of all deserters since receipt of the Circular from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated

members G. C. M. instituted per S. O. 111 and 130 (S. O. 157, D. T.).

Lieut. C. G. Ayres, member, G. C. M. Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 1 (S. O. 157, D. T.).

Lieut. E. P. Turner, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Sept. 6 (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.).

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. E. F. Fort Sill, I. T.

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, A. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Fort Foot, Md.; D. E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; L. Fort Macon, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.; I. C. H. G. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Fort Dodge, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, member, G. C. M. Fort Whipple, Va., Aug. 24 (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. J. E. Eastman, extended six days (S. O. 163, M. D. A.).

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. E. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieut. E. Davis, member, G. C. M. Fort Brady, Mich., Aug. 30 (S. O. 163, M. D. A.).

Col. G. W. Getty will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 169, M. D. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. Presidio, Cal.; L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. F. H. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. P. Story, R. P. Strong, members, G. C. M. Fort Whipple, Va., Aug. 24 (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

Relieved.—Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, from duty at post of Sitka, Alaska (S. O. 102, D. C.).

Roster.—The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the July roster, were as follows:

Presidio, Cal.: Col. H. Brooks; Lieut. J. W. Roder, Regimental and Post Adj.; Lieut. F. Fuger, Regimental and Post Adj.; Q. M. and A. C. S.; Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck; B. Lieut. J. Garrard; B. Capt. H. C. Gushing; C. Lieut. S. W. Taylor; C. Lieut. J. M. Jones; C. Capt. E. Field; L. Lieut. W. R. Quinan; L. Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. R. Loder; I. Lieut. J. P. Story, Jr.; I. Lieut. A. B. Dyer; I. Lieut. O. B. Mitchell; I. Lieut. C. Deems; I. Yerba Buena Island, Cal.; Major Stewart; Sitka, Alaska: Capt. E. A. Bancroft; A. Lieut. G. L. Anderson; A. Capt. J. Mendenhall; G. Lieut. A. Morris; G. Lieut. C. F. Humphrey; G. Lieut. W. Everett; M. Lieut. J. A. Lundeen; M. Lieut. M. W. Howe; M. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; Capt. G. B. Rodney; D. Fort Stevens, Or.; Capt. M. P. Miller; E. Lieut. P. Leary, Jr.; E. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post; Lieut. J. L. Knapp; E. Post Adj. Point San Jose, Cal.; Capt. J. B. Campbell; F. Lieut. V. A. Goddard; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Capt. F. G. Smith; H. Lieut. H. R. Anderson; H. Lieut. J. L. Wilson; H. Capt. J. Egan; K. Lieut. G. Greenough; K. Lieut. W. Howe; K. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post. *Detached Service.* Lieut. W. E. Harris; A. S. C. Mendenhall; Lieut. Col. J. Robert; J. H. Major A. P. Howe; Lieut. C. P. Miller; A. A. Q. M.; Lieut. J. E. Bloom; C. Lieut. M. Macomb; C. ordered to report to Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, for duty; Lieut. W. F. Stewart; D. Lieut. R. P. Strong; E. Lieut. S. R. Jones; F. with Co. D; Lieut. H. C. Dinwoody; D. Lieut. C. A. L. Totten; H. at Mass. Agricultural College; Lieut. R. Craig; L. Lieut. C. B. Throckmorton; M. on leave; Lieut. W. M. Medcalf; L. Lieut. G. H. Padock; D. Lieut. W. Crozier; F. Major J. T. French; J. H. Major A. P. Piper; to report for duty Sept. 1 at West Point, N. Y. Sick in Quarters; Lieut. E. S. Chapin, B.

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. Sumnerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Tampa; E. Blackville, S. C.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. McClellan, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Whipple, Va., Aug. 24 (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj. (S. O. 167, M. D. A.).

Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, extended eight months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.).

Relieved.—Major T. Seymour, from duty as member G. C. M. convened by S. O. 117 (S. O. 121, D. S.).

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. Ft. Rice; C. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Lieut. C. A. Booth, member, G. C. M. Fort Whipple, Va., Aug. 24 (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. E. Atlanta, Ga.; A. Livingston, Ala.; C. Huntsville, Ala.; F. G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K. Mobile, Ala.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. K. Waring will proceed to Thomas Barracks, Huntsville, Ala., for temporary C. M. duty (S. O. 159, D. G.).

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. A. McIntyre, extended ten days (S. O. 121, D. S.).

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. Holly Springs, Miss.; F. Jackson Barracks, La.; H. Natchitoches; D. St. Martinville, La.; G. Conshatta, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; F. McComb City, Miss.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. F. Kent, appointed to inspect at Conshatta, La., certain subsistence stores (S. O. 161, D. G.).

Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. A. Snyder, extended one month (S. O. 87, M. D. M.).

One month, to Capt. J. H. Page (S. O. 161, D. G.).

Par. III. of S. O. 127 is so amended as to permit Lieut. D. A. Griffith to leave the Dept., the medical certificate showing that a change to a northern climate is necessary (S. O. 160, D. G.).

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; B. G. Brown, W. T.; C. D. F. I. Ft. Fetter, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

* In the field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, special inspector Fort Bridger, Wy. T. (S. O. 117, D. P.).

Capt. T. F. Quinn, Lieuts. B. D. Price, E. L. Bailey, T. E. True, Adj., members, G. C. M. Camp Staunton, W. T., Sept. 4 (S. O. 116, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. D. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. H. Fort Riley, Kas. † Sioux Expedition.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T. † In the field, Sioux Expedition.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Cp. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—Major T. S. Dunn, Lieuts. J. W. Summerhayes, E. Lynch, members, and Lieut. C. A. Earnest, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Yuma, Cal., Aug. 21 (S. O. 93, D. A.).

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

* In the field, Sioux Expedition.

Recruits.—A detachment of 52 recruits commanded by First Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, left Governor's Island Aug. 27, for Cheyenne, Wy. T. The majority of the recruits are Americans, a few are old soldiers. They go to fill up companies in the 9th Infantry. The troops were escorted by the Governor's Island band from their barracks down to the pier, where they embarked on the steamboat *Henry Smith* for the Pennsylvania depot. The writer saw these men on parade two days before. They formed two companies of the battalion and showed a surprising steadiness under arms, a creditable precision in the manual, and their alignments were extremely good, considering that a number of the men had only been at the depot about two weeks. The men are of fine physique, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. Col. Crofton, commanding the depot, deserves great credit for the very thorough way in which the interests of the Government are protected and orders executed at his post.

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; H. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Rejoin.—Capt. E. G. Bush is relieved as member G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., and will join his company (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.).

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. B. F. G. H. I. ordered to D. Dakota; C. D. E. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. C, D, E and K will proceed to Cheyenne Agency and there take post.

Cos. F and G will proceed to Cheyenne Agency, and there take post (S. O. 104, D. D.).

Detached Service.—When the cavalry company now under orders from Fort Concho for Fort Richardson arrives, Co. B to proceed via Fort Worth, Tex., to Yankton, D. T., for temporary field service (S. O. 154, D. T.).

Relieved.—Lieut. Col. Buell, from duty G. C. M. instituted by S. O. 114 (S. O. 156, D. T.).

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. L. Viven, member, G. C. M. Fort Yuma, Cal., Aug. 21 (S. O. 93, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. Clinton La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. and K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; D. G. Camp Robinson, Utah.

† Sioux Expedition.

Relieved.—Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., as member G. C. M. instituted by S. O. 99 (S. O. 109, D. C.).

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A. D. E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; C. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—Co. B will proceed to Fort Garland, Col. T., and there take post. Lieut. J. W. Bean, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., will remain on duty at Fort Craig until further orders. Co. D will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and there take post, leaving Lieut. B. N. Waters, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Fort Garland until further orders. Co. A will proceed at once to Fort Craig, N. M., and there take post, leaving Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff at Fort Wingate, as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of that post (S. O. 78, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—Lieut. W. T. Hartz, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Sept. 6 (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to Capt. J. H. Stewart (S. O. 175, D. M.).

Relieved.—Lieut. T. F. Davis, from duty connected with the Military Telegraph Lines in N. M. Lieut. Davis will remain at Santa Fe until he has settled his accounts, and will then rejoin his company at Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O. 77, D. N. M.).

To Join.—Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine will, on Sept. 1, join his regiment (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and K. Newport Barracks, Ky.; E. Lebanon, Ky.; D. F. Nashville, Tenn.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; G. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs and six companies of this regiment, now in the Dept. of the South, to the Dept. of the Gulf. The Commanding General Dept. of the South will send them as follows: The Hdqrs and three companies to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; one

company to Mobile, Ala.; one company to Livingston, Ala.; one company to Huntsville, Ala. Col. Pennypacker will designate the particular companies for each post (S. O. 170, M. D. A.).

Detached Service.—Lieut. W. V. Richards, A. D. C., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and Newport, Ky., on public business (S. O. 122, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1876, to Lieut. G. E. Bacon (S. O. 132, D. S.).

Lieut. W. Lassiter, extended two months (S. O., Aug. 26, W. D.).

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. Fort Rice, D. T.; A. C. G. H. Ft. A. Lincoln D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. E. Clarke will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service for temporary duty (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.).

Lieut. C. P. McTaggart will report to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service for temporary duty (S. O., Aug. 25, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. G. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Edgemoor, S. C.; D. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Laurens, S. C.; F. I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Blackville, S. C.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Lieut. G. S. Hoyt (S. O. 123, D. S.).

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

Change of Station.—Lieut. T. M. Wenie, recently promoted, to join Co. I, at Fort Lyon, Col. (S. O. 174, D. M.).

Detached Service.—Capt. C. W. Hotsenpiller is appointed special inspector at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 177, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln; E. Fort Abercrombie; H. Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Lieut. W. H. Hamner will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., on public business (S. O. 102, D. D.).

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—Co. A (Collins) from duty at Camp Harney, Or., and will proceed to Fort Boise, I. T., and garrison that post. Co. K will proceed to Camp Harney for duty (S. O. 106, D. C.).

Detached Service.—Capt. S. P. Jocelyn is appointed inspector at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, (S. O. 101, D. C.).

Capt. P. Collins will proceed to Fort Vancouver to conduct recruits for Cos. A and K, to Camp Harney, Or. (S. O. 103, D. C.).

Recruits.—To Fort Lapwai, I. T., detachment of recruits for Co. G; leaves Fort Vancouver the 14th (S. O. 106, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. F. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

† Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—The instructions directing Lieut. A. C. Sharpe to join his regiment are revoked, and on expiration of the delay granted him he will report in person to the C. O. of Columbus Barracks, O., to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Aug. 25, W. D.).

Capt. C. A. Webb, Lieuts. F. L. Davies, O. D. Ladley, J. M. Gore, members, and Lieut. J. G. Ballance, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Brady, Mich., Aug. 30 (S. O. 163, M. D. A.).

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hartstuff, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

* Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—S. O. 115, directing Lieut. J. F. Trout to proceed to Fort McPherson, Neb., for temporary duty, revoked, and Lieut. C. D. Cowles detailed for this duty (S. O. 117, D. P.).

Lieut. C. Bird, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Hartstuff, Neb., vice Lieut. C. H. Heyl, relieved (S. O. 117, D. P.).

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. J. L. Clem, member, G. C. M. Fort Whipple, Va., Aug. 24 (S. O., Aug. 23, W. D.).

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Change of Station.—Lieut. S. K. Thompson is assigned to duty with Lieut. Col. Shafter's command in the field (S. O. 153, D. T.).

Detached Service.—Lieut. A. Geddes will proceed to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 156, D. T.).

Major Z. R. Bliss, Capt. J. W. French, G. Lawson, Lieuts. A. Geddes, C. N. Gray, members, and Lieut. E. J. Stivers, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 1 (S. O. 157, D. T.).

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Aug. 30: Lieut. and Adj. Carroll H. Potter, 18th Infantry; Lieut. Charles Braden, 7th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt, 20th Infantry; Lieut. J. H. Rosenquest, 4th Cavalry; Capt. Richard L. Morris, 18th Infantry; Col. H. I. Wallen, retired; Surg. A. B. Haason, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery; Capt. Wm. Dickinson, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. Frank Baker, 13th Infantry; Lieut. W. H. Miller, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Artillery; Asst. Surg. John

V. R. Hoff, U. S. A.; Col. I. Vogdes, 1st Artillery; Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. Hardin, U. S. A.; Capt. R. A. Torrey, 13th Infantry; Lieut. W. E. Kingsbury, 11th Infantry; Lieut. A. B. Knox, U. S. A., retired; Lieut. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. H. P. Perrine, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. M. Dolan, U. S. A., retired.

THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

It is stated officially, that the Indians, after moving for some time in front of Generals Terry and Crook, left a trail behind nearly two miles wide—"the heaviest ever seen on the plains." This trail finally separated, and the Indians were found to be in full retreat; one party making for the agencies, probably going South, and the other North, towards the British possessions. The campaign has so far been a failure, though the troops have shown the best qualities of soldiers, which are destined to be still further tested, perhaps in a winter campaign.

General Miles will establish winter quarters on Tongue river to accommodate one thousand five hundred men. The 5th Infantry, under General Miles, and the 5th Cavalry, under General Merritt, will remain here. Thus the campaign will be extended late in the season, and if necessary resumed early in the spring. Sufficient supplies can be forwarded to the troops before winter sets in.

A despatch, dated August 23, says that Crook and Terry, after following the trail discovered on the 10th, moved thirty miles down the Rosebud. The northern trail was abandoned on the 14th, and the command pursued the southern trail, crossed the Tongue river to Goose Creek, thence returned to Powder river and followed it to its mouth, where they went into camp. The wagon train and all the supplies at the mouth of Tongue river are being shipped to the mouth of Powder river. The Indian trail diverged from the east bank of Powder river, about twenty miles from its mouth, and went south again toward the Little Missouri, whence the command will follow speedily. The entire command is short of supplies, and unless otherwise ordered General Terry will march such troops as are not needed over to Fort Abraham Lincoln. General Crook's command will scout toward the Black Hills, and via Fort Fetterman home. Generals Crook and Terry both think it too late for an extended field of operations. The Indians on the Southern trail are believed to be moving toward the agencies, and General Terry will, if possible, intercept them.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commission to treat with the Sioux have arrived at Omaha. General H. H. Sibley has declined to serve on the Commission on account of ill health, and J. W. Daniels, ex-Indian Agent and Inspector, has been appointed in his place. The instructions to the Sioux Commission are substantially as follows:

The provisions of the act are given, after which it says that it will be seen from the above that Congress has expressed its determination to appropriate nothing further for the subsistence of the Indians above named, unless they shall agree, first, to relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868. Second. To relinquish all right and claim to so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the 103rd meridian of longitude. Third. To grant a right of way over the permanent reservation to that part thereof which lies west of the 103rd meridian of longitude for wagon and other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, not exceeding three in number. Fourth. To receive all such supplies as are provided for by said act and by said treaty of 1868 at such points and places or their said reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River, as the President may designate. Fifth. To enter into such agreement or arrangement with the President of the United States as shall be calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self supporting. If, in order to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the commission find it necessary to visit the agencies on the Missouri River, in addition to those of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, they are authorized to do so.

WILD WARRIORS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Brevet Major T. A. Norton, U. S. A. (retired), delivered a lecture at Wheeling, W. V., Aug. 18, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell on the Little Big Horn. We make the following extract from a synopsis of Major Norton's remarks, published in the *Wheeling Intelligencer*: Major Norton's lecture was a strong argument in favor of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. He began with a dissertation on war. He said that it was a popular belief that the mission of our Government was one of peace; that, unlike the nations of Europe, the isolation of our position, the peculiar character of our institutions, and freedom from ambitious rulers, were circumstances that combined to exempt us from the inevitable calamities of war. He referred to our war with Mexico and our perpetual Indian wars. He said the Indians, in their many skirmishes, forays, and battles, had displayed a courage and indifference to hardships, peril and death not excelled even by the renowned defenders of Sparta. In replying to arguments of the advocates of the peace policy, opposing the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, he said that the Indians might construe it as a threat of extermination; that in reality it did not imply such a threat; that in placing the affairs of the Indians in the hands of the officers of the Army the Government would say to its troublesome wards in language that could not be misunderstood, "Reform or die." He recommended that we devise good, just and wholesome laws for the government of all the Indians subject to our jurisdiction, and then say to them, with the law in one hand and the sword in the other, choose ye between these offerings. Here is life, liberty and law—and here is coercion, desolation, extermination. He then reviewed at length the situation in the Indian country, before and since the war of the rebellion, and graphically described many of the combats and massacres that have taken place. He paid a glowing tribute to General Custer and his brave command.

SITTING BULL, M. A.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* writes:

There may be all truth in the story that Sitting Bull and "Bison" McLean are one. "Bison" McLean was a cadet at West Point from Missouri from 1844 to 1848, and stood well intellectually in a large and bright class. His diploma was refused him when his class graduated in 1848, he having been convicted before a court-martial of dishonorable conduct. During the summer of 1852 I met him in New Mexico. He had joined the Gila Apache Indians, had been adopted into the tribe and had with him a wife or two from among the squaws. At this meeting he declared to me that he would never forget or forgive the injustice and injuries he conceived he had received from his classmates and the academic authorities at West Point. If "Bison" McLean is living he is forty-nine or fifty years old. His nature is untamed and licentious, his courage superb and his physical qualities almost herculean, except in size. He is fair complexioned, light-colored hair, very full bearded and hairy-bodied man, with a large head and bold, irregular, full face. His height is about five feet ten or eleven inches, and twenty-four years ago he would have weighed about 175 or 180 pounds. When a cadet there was no disguise he would not assume and no hazard he would not venture for the gratification of his appetites. He never used strong drink when I knew him, and notwithstanding the great circumspection and vigilance of West Point authority, he thwarted it until the very end of his career at that institution, and was then brought to grief by the testimony of his own classmates, against whose watchfulness he had, perhaps, taken no precaution. Such a man, after thirty years' experience among the savages, might well fill the position of Sitting Bull. There are many contemporaries of "Bison" McLean, when at the Military Academy, and some still in the Army, who will corroborate the above.

Another correspondent adds the following story:

When Bison, or Sitting Bull, as he is now called, first entered the Academy he had long shaggy hair, and patches of beard on his face. Some of the cadets put up a job on Sitting Bull to this effect: One of them asked him sternly why he did not have his hair cut and his face shaven according to regulations. He said he did not know of the regulations. He was thereupon ordered to go to the barber shop and be shaven. He was directed to the room of Ambrose Burnside and Henry Heth, who have since become well known to fame. Heth was busy stropping a razor, and Burnside had a towel on for an apron. Sitting Bull was informed that this was the barber shop, and he was promptly seated in the operating chair. One side of his head was closely cropped and one side of the face shaven, when the drum beat. Bison or Sitting Bull was informed that they were obliged to quit work when the drum beat, and he was sent forth. Of course he was soon halted by the guard.

"Who are you?"
"I'm a new cadet."
"Why are you going about in that condition?"
"The barber told me he couldn't shave after eight o'clock."
"What barber?"
"In that room there," pointing to the abode of the wicked cadets.
"Oh, it was there, was it? Come with me." (The officer of the guard enters and finds the amateur barber still in costume).
"Mr. Burnside, did you half shave this cadet?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, finish your work, sir," whereupon Sitting Bull sat down, and General Ambrose Burnside shaved him.

CUSTER'S DEERHOUNDS.

A dog fancier in New York thus remarks to a *Herald* reporter who visits him: Here are a brace of dogs that have just come to the city. They used to belong to General Custer, and Mrs. Custer has sent them on to Colonel Frank Howe. I am taking care of them for him. The breed comes from Scotland, and will hunt or scent and on sight. The smooth-haired greyhound will only hunt as long as he sees his game. These deerhounds of Colonel Howe are fine dogs. Such animals, when full grown, are worth \$100 to \$200 a piece. I have got \$150 from Mr. Brewster, the carriage maker. These dogs are only puppies, about four months old, but they are of a good strain. General Custer always had the best.

I looked at the two clumsy puppies for awhile. Solemn, unformed, awkward brutes, with snake-like heads and big jointed clumsy limbs. I thought of him to whom they once owed allegiance and how he had fallen, and then the smallest dog drew up near me and laid his head on my knee. My hand rested on the grizzled head and for awhile nothing was said. The room was blurred with a mist that did not rise from the earth and the thoughts of all were far away on the Western border land where a hero lies entombed on the battle field where glory gave him death. After a pause I went on talking to the old man who was to be their guardian.

PROFESSOR CONWAY'S REMINISCENCE.

Speaking of a dramatic performance in Paris illustrating Indian life, he says: To me it brought back a once pleasant, now painful, remembrance of a dinner-table conversation with General Custer at St. Paul, in February last, when he was on his way to the frontier. I asked his beautiful young wife whether she did not feel apprehensive or nervous at going so far beyond the borders of civilization. She replied cheerfully, "Not in the least," and seemed to look forward with almost girlish delight and expectation to the new scenes amid which she was about to reside. But her husband looked grave as he listened to her answer. The tragedy which has since occurred has awakened a deep and widespread interest in France as well as England. It has been for some time a prevalent belief among the geographical and anthropological savans of both London and Paris that the white Americans have underrated the difficulties of their Indian problem. The hostile Indians are said to be only a few hundred thousand in number, but even so many are declared by some good judges to be too numerous for extermination, when their ferocity exceeds their love of life, and when they are entrenched in wild regions, difficult of access.

The War Department has resolved upon mustering all the available troops which can be spared from the field at the different agencies and reservations preparatory to a determined course of action looking to the subjection of the Indians to full compliance with the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Indian

Department, when the experiment of disarming them, besides taking away their ponies and subsequent removal of the tribes to the Missouri or the Indian Territory, shall have been attempted, which can only be done with the presence and assistance of a large force of troops at hand. This will be but the beginning of the end. It should have been done long ago, and is the only solution of the vexatious problem. The first battalion of the 11th Infantry, which has arrived at Yankton, Dakota, has been sent to the Big Cheyenne Agency. The remaining four companies in Texas, A, B, C and I, under Major Theodore Schwan, have been ordered from Texas to the Department of Dakota, and are now on their way.

AMONG the records of the Confederacy, which were captured after the fall of Richmond, was a large folio sheet of paper, which had been folded as a letter, and bore the following inscription:

ILLUSTRI ET HONORABILI PIRO
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
PRÆSIDI FœDERATARUM AMERICÆ REGIONUM,
RICHMOND.

Two of its pages were closely written, and signed (in a different hand), "Pius P. P. IX." It was dated Dec. 3, 1863, and contained a message of good-will and recognition.

THERE has been a little flurry of excitement at West Point during the past week. On Monday forenoon the Japanese Commissioners to the Philadelphia Centennial arrived and received the proper salute; later in the day the Secretary of War arrived and another salute was in order, and in the afternoon General Schofield arrived, and the roar of guns once more awaked the echoes of the Hudson. Tuesday the cadets struck camp and went into winter quarters.

SECRETARY Cameron will leave early in September, in company with General Sherman, for a tour of inspection of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison and various military posts in the West.

Mr. Joseph Starkey, of London, is now on a visit to this country. Officers of the Army and Navy who wish to communicate with him can address 77 University Place, New York.

It is proposed to celebrate the resumption of work on the Washington monument with appropriate ceremonies.

DELMONICO will soon open a new restaurant on Fifth Ave. and 26th St., and one at 112 Broadway. He has three others now.

At the especial request of the Common Council, the clergymen of Brooklyn, or those at least who complied with the request, preached on the subject of the Battle of Long Island on the anniversary of the battle, Sunday, Aug. 27th. A cheap way this of celebrating an anniversary.

GENERAL SHERMAN's family have arrived at Washington and will remain during the winter with the General at the Ebbitt House. The two youngest daughters will attend school at the Georgetown Seminary.

CAPT. Chas. F. Hulse, of Philadelphia, who was during the war a lieutenant in Colonel Chapman Biddle's regiment, was killed by being run over by the cars at the Centennial Depot, Philadelphia, Aug. 28.

ONE hundred and twenty Chinese students from New Haven visited the Centennial Exhibition last week and shook hands in Yankee fashion with President Grant, who was present.

A PARTY of Italian naval officers, composed of Signors Sotte Vepel Serra, Luciferr, Pastorilly, Lolanda, Curri, Naphvita, Oassi, Ve Estrada, Cito, Ricod, Campanian, have just arrived in Washington, and are quartered at the Ebbitt House.

GEN. ARBOT, Corps of Engineers, recently experimented with 200 lbs. of dynamite, which was placed under an immense iron raft, anchored off Willet's Point, and secured by 16,000 lbs. anchors. The raft was raised out of the water, shattered and sunk in 38 minutes.

LOOKOUT Mountain is now a popular Summer resort, 3,000 people having registered at the two hotels during the season. A writer says: "At the first curve of the road, after leaving the valley way, the famous battle-field was visible. This is now overgrown with luxuriant young oaks and other kinds of trees, and nothing of its one time grimness remains but the long, irregular line of mound-work that denotes the locality of a shorn breastwork."

TRANSCRIPTS from a military account-book used during the Revolutionary War have been published in Nashville, Tenn. Among the entries are these: 1 beaver hat, \$17; 1 pair silk stockings, \$50; 1 scarlet coat, \$50; 1 white jacket, \$29; 1 pair white breeches, \$16; 1 white shirt, \$13; 1 check shirt, \$9; 1 nightcap, \$1; 1 box waters, \$2; 1 pair gaiters, \$25; 1 powder-horn, \$30; 1 jacket and breeches, \$270; 1 wagon and team, \$16,000.

At a meeting of the Grand Army Council held in Boston, and presided over by General Sargent, it was voted to have a parade of all the posts in the Massachusetts Department early in October, and Boston was fixed upon as the place for the demonstration. Although the exact date was not fixed, it is probable that Friday, Oct. 13, will be the day. There are about 140 posts in this Department, with a membership of some 10,000.

A YOUNG Englishwoman, Catharine Rauby, was arrested in New York last week charged with having pawned a velvet dress worth \$600, which was stolen with about \$7,000 worth of property from General McClellan's residence at Orange, N. J., some months ago. Captain A. Nisbet Lee, of the Engineer Corps, has also been made the victim of a burglary at Detroit, Mich., recently.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY T. Hays, the Confederate leader who as a brigadier-general commanded a Confederate brigade which became famous as Hays's brigade during Stonewall Jackson's campaigns, died in New Orleans, La., Monday, Aug. 21. He was a brother of "Colonel Jack Hays," the noted Texas ranger, with whom he served as adjutant during the Mexican war, and gained distinction in the battles of General Taylor, after Buena Vista. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and honorary President of the Louisiana Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

* THE *Mayflower* arrived at Newport Aug. 24.
THE *Constellation* arrived at Newport Aug. 25.
THE *Junata* sailed from Philadelphia Aug. 28 for Norfolk.

THE *Portsmouth* has been ordered out of commission at Mare Island.

THE *Pensacola* left the Mare Island Navy-yard Aug. 19.

PAYMASTER CHAS. P. THOMPSON, late of the *Congress*, is among the recent arrivals at Washington.

THE Court-martial in session at Boston completed the case of Gunner C. C. Neil on Monday last, and was then reorganized for the trial of Captain Joseph F. Baker, of the Marine Corps.

THE *Tallapoosa* left Washington Aug. 28 for Philadelphia, New York, Newport, Boston and Portsmouth, and arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 30.

ADMIRAL PORTER and Rear Admiral Rodgers visited the torpedo station, at Newport, Aug. 28th, and received the usual honors, besides a torpedo salute fired in the harbor.

SEVERAL cadets of the Italian navy are among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington. They are accompanied by an officer of the service, and the party attract considerable attention by their neat uniform and gentlemanly bearing.

THE Court of Inquiry, of which Commodore Bryson was president, in the case of Paymaster A. J. Clark, reported as having purchased naval supplies above market rates, closed their proceedings on the 29th ult.

THE *Suvarra* was detained at Boston by a court-martial convened for the trial of her gunner, and improved the time by painting ship inside and out.

THE ironclads at Port Royal have been recently thoroughly inspected by Commo. Clitz, the permanent senior commanding officer at that place. He reports them all in beautiful order. The drills ordered by the Department are progressing favorably under the direction of Captain Weaver, senior commanding officer of the ironclads.

DESPATCHES by mail report the U. S. S. *Franklin* at Leghorn Aug. 3. She is to leave the Mediterranean in season to reach Hampton Roads by the 1st of October. On her departure, Rear-Admiral Worden will temporarily transfer his flag to the *Marion*, the only other vessel on the station. The *Marion* arrived at Leghorn Aug. 3, and was under orders for a cruise to the Eastward.

THE *Plymouth* returned to New York Aug. 30, from a cruise to Halifax, Gloucester, and Boston. She left the latter port on the 25th, and stopped two days in Gardiner's Bay for target practice and drill. From this port she will proceed to Philadelphia, and relieve the *Hartford* Sept. 10, on Centennial duty. Lieuts. Webster Doty and Arthur P. Nazro were detached while the ship was at Boston, and Lieut. Charles H. Stockton and Boatswain William Manning reported for duty. Two of the *Plymouth's* boats will participate in the regattas at Philadelphia.

The recent account of a suicide of a gentleman in New Jersey, represented to be an officer of the Navy, has given rise to much speculation as to whom the officer could be, as no such name as Claude L. Arenstine appeared on the Navy Register. The unfortunate young man is no doubt Claude L. Aventine, who was an apothecary, recently, on board the *Monongahela*. Such a person was appointed an apothecary for service on the *Monongahela* April 26, 1876, at Port Royal, S. C., and was probably discharged when the vessel went out of commission a few months later at Norfolk.

THE examination of candidates for admission into the Academy, as cadets and engineers, commences at Annapolis on the 5th of September. Those who have received permits from the Secretary of the Navy will be examined, and no others. The examination is competitive, and each candidate stands on his merits. About 100 permits have been issued, and as the law allows the appointment of only 25 annually—those the best qualified—about three-fourths of the number necessarily meet with disappointment. Unless a candidate is well posted, and a bright scholar, it is useless to waste money on travelling expenses and hotel bills. The examination of candidates for admission as cadet midshipmen commences on the 12th of September.

THE Boston *Globe* says: "A stroll through the Navy-yard yesterday showed that a few additional men have been engaged within the two past days in the construction, blacksmith and other departments, while here and there a trio or quartet of workmen may be seen turning over timber in a listless manner. The long ropewalk is deserted, save by the foreman, who placidly sits in the office scanning the papers. An inquiry as to the probability of a job is met with a blank gaze of astonishment. Quite a number of applicants for work appear, but depart with sad and downcast face. A lively scene of bustling activity is seen on board the *Suvarra*, which is undergoing ex-

tensive repairs previous to her departure for Newport next week. The masts are being scraped, while the painters are busily at work. The vessel is under command of Commander A. P. Cooke, who expects shortly to go to sea. An opportunity will be given the public to visit her decks to-morrow and Monday."

THE Siamese government arranged to send over two hundred packages of special products to the Centennial, but unable to get a suitable vessel, appeal was made to Rear-Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic squadron, and the goods have been landed in San Francisco by the U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*, as a present to the United States. Secretary Morrill, at the request of the Acting Secretary of the Navy, has given orders for the immediate shipment of the same to Philadelphia. Such things as can be preserved, will, after the exhibition, be placed in the Smithsonian Institute. The commercial articles are to be sold.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* of Aug. 14 says: An 11-inch pivot gun, the heaviest piece of ordnance in the armament of the *Tuscarora*, was dropped overboard this forenoon, while being hoisted out of that vessel. Just as it had been raised by the crane and was swinging between the ship and the dock, the chain parted and the gun with a great splash fell into the water. The crane used was built to lift weights as heavy as twenty tons, and the gun weighed about 18,000 pounds, or eight tons; from which it is evident the chain in use on the crane was very unfit for that service. The workmen who were engaged in hoisting the gun were members of the crew. An attempt was made to raise the sunken cannon by getting a rope around it, but not being half strong enough, it snapped like twine. The longer the piece lies at the bottom the deeper it will imbed itself in the mud, and it may prove a difficult task to raise it. Just before the accident the gun had been cleaned and polished with great labor. One of the sailors dived several times, once staying under water as long as thirteen seconds, and succeeded in making fast a rope to the lashings of the gun, but it had not been hoisted out at the last reports.

THE *Vandalia* made a trial trip up the North River, Monday, Aug. 28th, the course being a distance of five miles, from off Fourteenth street to a point opposite One hundred and twenty-ninth street. This was the first running trial trip the vessel had made since her alterations from a sailing sloop to a screw steamer. A board of officers, composed of Commander F. M. Ramsey, Lieut. F. H. Paine, and Passed Assistant Engineer John G. Brosnahan, was appointed to witness and report upon the movements of the vessel. At 8.10 A.M., with a party of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the officers on board, the vessel got under way and proceeded down the bay as far as Stapleton, and then turned and steamed over the trial course. The engines were run at their full speed, the greatest number of revolutions made in one minute being 63, but caused only a slight vibration of the vessel. The greatest speed of the vessel through the water against a strong three-quarter knot tide was 11 3/4 knots, making the vessel's speed equal to 12 1/2 knots. A careful record was kept throughout the trip, which showed an average speed of 11 1/2 knots. The vessel returned to the Navy-yard at 12.45 P.M., where the guests were entertained at dinner by the officers.

Or Society at Norfolk, the Washington *Capital* says: Society in Norfolk is very charming and pleasant. There are many clever and beautiful women, and one is strikingly reminded of Madame Racamier's saying that "marriage is the chief aim, hope and desire of woman;" for there are damsels in the Atlantic city whose imaginations are completely enthralled by the gallant sons of Neptune. They follow them about with a painful pertinacity. A citizen's coat stands nowhere with some of these *grandes dames de la monde*. To marry a naval officer is the very summit of their hopes and desires. A choice morceau of gossip is, that a certain ship-of-war stationed at the Navy-yard, commanded by unmarried officers, who found themselves so entangled by engagements, promises and betrothals, that in their despair they petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to order them to the coast of Africa! It was done, and now the deserted fair ones are as sad as was ever poor Marianna of the Moated Grange, and at the mystic hour of twilight a group of love-lorn maidens may be seen sitting on the piers listening to the sad sea waves and gazing wistfully and sadly out to the far ocean, where their lovers have

"Sailed away in phantom ships."
And so they watch and wait. Many malicious people say it served them right, but some people will say ill-natured things.

THE following, in relation to the reception of the Mikado, has been received by the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Reynolds, dated Flag-ship *Tennessee*, Yokohama, July 24, 1876: On the 20th inst., we were notified from the Japanese ship of war in port, that the Mikado would arrive from sea sometime during the next day, and that certain ceremonies would attend his arrival. On the next evening, about dusk, his Majesty came in, on board a fast steamship, escorted by several ships of war, among them the *Stonewall*. The Japanese and foreign men-of-war were illuminated, as well as the ship on which the Mikado was embarked. That ship passed very near to the *Tennessee*, which, at that moment, had

lanterns at each yard-arm and mast-head, and two at the peak, with colors hoisted and Japanese flag at the main. Just then, while the Mikado was close aboard, the *Tennessee* was instantly in a blaze of light, below and aloft, from the burning of Coston signals and other fireworks, and the band on the poop struck up a march. His Majesty was fairly enveloped in this display, owing to his proximity at the time. Public buildings on shore were also illuminated. The Mikado landed about 10 P.M., and next morning, at 9.30, went to Tokio by railway. All the men-of-war in port dressed ship at dawn, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns at the time the train started for Tokio. The Japanese Admiral who accompanied the Mikado to Tokio, sent an officer on board to make his acknowledgments for the honors paid by this ship on the occasion, and also to say that the Mikado himself had been very much gratified by the display from the *Tennessee*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

August 24.—Lieutenant Charles T. Hutchins, to command the *Lehigh*, at Port Royal, S. C., on the 1st September next.

August 25.—Commodore J. C. Beaumont, to duty as chief signal officer of the Navy on the 23d September next.

Lieutenant J. R. Selfridge, to the *Junata* on the 1st September.

Lieutenant Newton E. Mason, to the *Ossipee*, at Hampton Roads.

Master Henry L. Green, to the Hydrographic Office on the 1st September.

Master Samuel P. Cowley, to the *Adams*, at Philadelphia.

Master Aaron Ward, to the Naval Academy on the 20th September next.

August 26.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., to the *Canonius*, at New Orleans.

August 28.—Midshipman Clifford J. Boush, to duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer of 16th September next.

August 29.—Lieutenant E. H. C. Leutze, to the Coast Survey.

Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Platt, to examination preliminary to promotion.

DETACHED.

August 24.—Lieutenant-Commander George H. Wadleigh, from the Nautical School ship *St. Mary's*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant George W. De Long, from the command of the *Lehigh*, and ordered to the Nautical School ship *St. Mary's*, at New York.

Lieutenant Fredk. G. Hyde, from the *Ossipee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Luther R. Harvey, from the *Tuscarora* on the 15th August, and ordered to wait orders at San Francisco.

August 25.—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, from duty as chief signal officer of the Navy on the 28th September, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 2d Oct. next.

August 26.—Commander Joseph N. Miller, from the command of the *Portsmouth*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Train, Lieutenants Joseph N. Hemphill, E. H. C. Leutze, Charles O. Allibone and U. R. Harris, Masters Marcus D. Hyde and John E. Roller, Ensign Thomas E. Muse, Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, Assistant Surgeon Walter A. McClurg, Acting Boatwain J. C. Thompson, Carpenter Richard Agnew, and Acting Sailmaker Wm. Redstone, from the *Portsmouth* and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Midshipmen Wm. G. Cutler, Frank F. Fletcher, and Richard H. Townley, from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Rodgers, commandant of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for duty.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to settle accounts.

August 28.—Lieutenant N. H. Barnes, from the *Malopac*, at Port Royal, S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

August 29.—Master Edward A. Field has reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., having been detached from the *Kearsarge*, Asiatic Station, on the 24th July, and has been placed on sick leave.

Ensign Walter C. Cowles, from the *Junata* on the 1st September, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant H. N. Manney for eight months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant E. B. Barry, attached to the store ship *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C., for two weeks from the 4th September.

To Chief Engineer F. C. Dade for one month from Sept. 6.

To Surgeon T. C. Walton, attached to the receiving ship *Worcester*, at Norfolk, Va., for one month from the 30th August.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for the month of September.

To Chaplain Robert Hudson, attached to the Minnesota, at New York, for one month from the 1st September.

To Paymaster Frank C. Cosh, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from the 4th September.

To Professor J. R. Eastman, attached to the Naval Observatory, Washington, for one month from 11th September.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Pay Director Calvin C. Jackson, from August 27, 1876.

PROMOTED.

Pay Inspector James Fulton to be a Pay Director in the Navy from August 23, 1876.

Paymaster Henry M. Denniston to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy from August 19, 1876.

Paymaster Richard Washington to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy from August 23, 1876.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Stamm to be a Paymaster in the Navy from August 23, 1876.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding to be a Paymaster in the Navy from August 19, 1876.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending August 30, 1876:

John Sullivan, seaman, July 11, U. S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

Herman Werner, corporal of marines, August 24, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

William May, beneficiary, August 14, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

COBURG, Canada, is getting to be a sort of Army headquarters. Among the officers and ex-officers there are General Clitz, General McCook, Prof. Michie of the Military Academy, and General McClellan. The latter has written a letter advocating the election of Tilden and Hendricks, but saying of their opponent Hayes: "I have the highest respect for the personal character and intelligence of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believe him to be an upright gentleman." We are afraid General McClellan is too much of a gentleman himself to ever make a first class politician. Why didn't he abuse General Hayes for the good of his party?

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUS-
TRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
Steamship City of San Francisco..... Wednesday, Aug. 16
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The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes FG, FFG, and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.
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All business promptly attended to, and the interests of correspondents carefully regarded.

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General B. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

VANITY FAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement.

Notice to Members of the Aztec Club.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE AZTEC CLUB will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 14th of September inst. Members will assemble for business at 3 p. m. After adjournment, the members are invited to dine with their President, Major-General Patterson, at his residence, 1300 Locust street.
P. V. HAGNER,
Bvt. Brig.-General, Treasurer.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL PAGE.

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ROMANCE OF INVESTIGATION.

"STATEMENT OF DIFFERENCES" is a legend with which nearly all who have ever disbursed money on Government account are familiar. For others we would explain that when Uncle Sam's auditors do not agree with the luckless custodian of the public funds as to the propriety or legality of his expenditures, the latter receives a document endorsed as above setting forth the nature and amount of the disagreement; said document, or a copy thereof, will be forwarded periodically to the delinquent official, his heirs or assigns, for an indefinite period, until satisfactory explanation is made. Like a suit in chancery, it is often good for a century. Such a century plant bloomed during the late session of Congress through the exertions of one of those indefatigable senatorial gardeners, who cultivates flowers of rhetoric and who is fond of "going to the root of things."

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted in response to a Senate resolution of February 9, 1876, "a statement of balances due the United States from public officers and from other parties no longer in the public service, which have accrued since January, 1830." The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a motion to print this ponderous and utterly useless document, at an expense of \$2,262, reported adversely, excepting as to a condensed statement. It was stated by the chairman of the committee that in very many instances the balance due the Government was "nominal, not real, sometimes so designated," in many cases arising out of misunderstandings between the disbursing and the accounting officers. In many instances the balances were due from officers of the Navy who had gone down with their ships with their papers upon them; from officers of the Army who had fallen in battle or died in hospital, and whose vouchers have been lost or destroyed by the enemy; while it was apparent from the supplies which they had purchased and from the men whom they had paid, that the money entrusted to them had been expended for the purposes for which it was appropriated. It was shown that the majority of those whose names appeared were in no sense defaulters, and examples were given of some to whom the Government had actually been found in debt, when a final adjustment was effected. A notable case in point is that of a former adjutant-general of the Army—the late Colonel DUANE—who

is spoken of in the diary of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as a defaulter, when a recent letter from the Third Auditor shows that when his accounts were settled in 1825 there was due to Colonel DUANE from the Government, more than two thousand dollars! Some time ago we gave a letter from the son of the deceased officer vindicating his father's character, and showing the grave error into which Mr. ADAMS had fallen.

Upon this precious list which had taken a score of clerks five score days to prepare, appeared the name of WASHINGTON IRVING, a defaulter to the amount of three cents. BARING BROTHERS, the eminent English bankers, CORCORAN and RIGGS, the well-known Washington capitalists, and the British government itself, about which the Secretary of State says, "he has no doubt this was settled long ago;" it occurred in 1813, but it stands on the books as over \$1,200 of default. The better taste and sense of justice of the Senate prevented further publication of names on this list.

Happily there were some grains of valuable information gathered from this mass of rubbish. Since 1834 there have been disbursed \$13,936,870,072.25. The losses on each \$1,000 of disbursements were in the administration of JACKSON \$10.55; VAN BUREN, \$21.15; HARRISON, \$10.37; POLK, \$8.34; TAYLOR and FILLMORE, \$7.64; PIERCE, \$5.86; BUCHANAN, \$6.98; LINCOLN, \$1.41 (and a state of war); JOHNSON, 48 cents; GRANT (first term), 40 cents; (second term), 26 cents, showing a constant decline, owing perhaps to the improved method of keeping accounts.

POLO IN THE ARMY.

SOME one signing himself "Cavalry Officer" writes to the Herald, Aug. 29, in a breathless sort of way, on the advantages of Polo as a military exercise, especially for the mounted service. He is quite correct when he says: "There is no branch of the service in which the education is so difficult as the cavalry, and there is probably none in the Army where the drill is so imperfect. We have no such opportunities for cavalry practice as in Europe, as our force is so meagre, and we have none of those mammoth movements, or inspections, or reviews, which keep the Continental armies in a state of constant efficiency." But he is rather superficial in his treatment of the subject, when he cites the falling out of some recruits on the march of Crook's column as an evidence of the bad horsemanship of the cavalry forces with that General. "Cavalry Officer" is right in drawing the line between involuntary exercise at drill and voluntary exercise in the game of Polo, and in urging the incorporation of the latter as a branch of gymnastics at cavalry posts and military school. His opinion on cavalry instruction at West Point, we apprehend, would be entitled to more consideration after a thorough examination of its principles and practice. That institution probably turns out more good horsemen—in proportion to size of classes—than any other military school in the world, and the exigencies of our cavalry service afford a rough riding-school which develops in time excellent horsemen. The British army indulges in Polo as it does in "pig-sticking," because it is naturally fond of athletic sports and desires to relieve the monotony of garrison life; not often being favored with a SITTING BULL or a buffalo herd, to keep "their hands in" or their horses from too much flesh. The men of the Second, or the Fifth, or the Seventh Cavalry now-a-days are not like the "cavalrymen" (so called) who were to be seen so frequently during the early part of 1862, and whom "Cavalry Officer" seems to have had in his eye, but the horsemen of whom an old officer recently said "a Corps Commander might be proud to lead that regiment." But, nevertheless, the object of our friend is commendable, and we say by all means take up Polo as a means of military and physical education in this country.

MAJOR LIEBER's valuable pamphlet on the "Origin of the Trial by Council of War, or the Present Court-Martial," has furnished us with some interesting information. No method of administering justice has perhaps been so little appreciated and so much misunderstood as the Court-Martial, yet it is the perfection of the trial by jury. Invariably composed of educated, and often of able officers, drawn from various parts of the country, free from local prejudice, and more or less familiar with the practice of

military law, a fairer tribunal could hardly be desired than a Court-Martial.

The origin of our present system is traced directly to the changes which took place in the second quarter of the 17th century in England. Prior to that time the only legally recognized military court had been the Court of Chivalry, or Marshal's Court, presided over by the High Constable, who was the commander-in-chief, and the Marshal, who from being Chief of Equeries had risen to the second place in the army. In 1689 the law was changed somewhat, but it was not until 1717 that the court-martial was first legally established as the regular tribunal for the trial of military offences in England in time of peace.

The system thus established in England is still in force there, and has come to us as part of our inheritance from the mother country. In both countries the court-martial is the only legal tribunal for the trial and punishment of offences arising under the law military. This system has heretofore been regarded as one of spontaneous growth in England, yet there are circumstances which strongly indicate, if they do not conclusively prove, its continental origin. Major LIEBER shows that during the thirty years war in Europe GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS gave to the world those articles of war published in England in 1639, from which the plan of our present negotiations and forms for the administration of military justice was undoubtedly copied. Major LIEBER concludes:

"There are thus many features possessed in common by the English and the continental systems which, examined in connection with the circumstances under which the English code was adopted, seem to prove the identity of their origin. The trial by council of war—the court-martial—cannot, therefore, it is believed, be regarded as a purely English, or as an originally English, institution. On the contrary, it appears to have been transplanted to England, there to have found a congenial atmosphere, and to have been at once adopted, and ever since retained, as far better adapted to its ends than any other system that could be devised; whilst, on the other hand, on the continent, where it originated, it gradually gave way to the inquisitorial method of proceeding."

The small matter of the non-publication of the July Navy Register, seems to have caused much excitement among the newspapers and their correspondents throughout the country. Strange to say, the circumstance has been seized on for political criticism, and is even reckoned among the many imaginary schemes of the Navy Department to bring odium on Congress, by making them the guilty party by reason of the curtailment of the printing appropriation. It may be said in explanation, that there is no law requiring the publication of a July Register. It has been issued within eight or ten years past, more as a matter for official reference in the Department, than for anything else. It does not contain one-half the information that the January Register does, and for that reason is so much the less value to the committee. When the manuscript was ready, no appropriations had been made by Congress for printing; no public printer had been selected, and matters were virtually at a stand still in the Government printing office. By the time the appropriation was made, and a printer selected, so many changes had been made, by putting vessels out of commission, detaching officers, etc., that an entirely new manuscript would have been necessary, and the Register could not have been out before September. And as Congress appropriated only about one-half of the usual sum for Navy Department printing, it became necessary to economize somewhere, and the July Register was thought to be an appropriate subject, particularly as a new Blue Book was about ready to go to press, which would absorb a large part of the appropriation. These we learn are, in the main, the reasons why a July Register was not published; from which it will be admitted, by an unprejudiced mind, that the failure had no bearing on the political questions of the day, nor was it to "degrade" Congress or "punish" Navy officers.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES for Lieut. HENRY M. HARRINGTON were held on the Public Square, in the city of Coldwater, Michigan, on Sunday, August 26, 1876.

Addresses were delivered by N. P. LEVERIDGE, Esq., and Rev. J. G. JONES, and personal recollections of the deceased were given by Hon. J. H. MCGOWAN.

THE WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

NEXT to raising money for a benevolent purpose, the most important consideration is its safe keeping and judicious distribution. To this end Major-Gen. HANCOCK has consented to be associated as a Trustee with the Editor of the JOURNAL. Steps have been taken to get the most complete information as to those for whom the Fund is intended, and a plan has been decided upon by the Trustees for distribution, which they believe will be entirely just and satisfactory. Excepting the amount already forwarded for immediate necessities, the Fund is deposited as follows:

THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, New York, August 25, 1876.
These we certify that The United States Trust Company of New York has received from Wm. C. Church and Winfield S. Hancock in trust for the Widows and Children of those who fell with General Custer, the sum of Three Thousand and one 07/100 Dollars of current funds, upon which the said Company will allow interest at the annual rate of two per cent. from this date, and on five days' notice will repay the like amount in current funds, with interest, to the said Wm. C. Church or Winfield S. Hancock or assignee, on the return of this certificate, which is assignable only on the books of the Company. The right is reserved by the Company, upon giving ten days' notice, to reduce the rate, or discontinue the payment of interest on this certificate, or pay off the principal. Such notice to be served personally or through the Post Office, directed to the address named on the books of this Company.
JOHN A. STRAIN, President.
W. DARNOW, Secretary.

Subscriptions received for the week ending August 31:
Officers and Enlisted Men, Camp Bidwell, Cal. \$309 38
Capt. T. McGregor, \$30; Lieut. F. A. Edwards, \$10;
Capt. J. M. Norvell, \$15; Lieut. F. A. Smith, \$10;
A. Surg. H. S. Haskins, \$10.
Company A, 1st Cavalry (Camp Bidwell): Sergeants G. H. Richmond, \$3; J. K. McCain, \$2; F. Lewis, \$10. Corporals F. A. Mason, \$4; J. O'Neil, \$3; E. Holmes, \$2; L. Sauer, \$2; Trumpeters P. Swartz, \$5; L. Fick, \$2; Blacksmith J. D. Avery, \$2; Wagoner G. Bayhart, \$2. Privates P. Hillman, \$2; M. Ryan, \$2; J. Oliver, \$2; J. Hand, \$2; J. Clark, \$2; J. Fisher, \$2; J. J. Kerius, \$2; G. Berkol, \$2; W. Lewis, \$2; J. J. Sampson, \$2; J. E. Heffernan, \$2; A. Berliheimer, \$2; G. Boleter, \$2; C. H. Dix, \$2; H. Retsch, \$2; J. Ritchey, \$2; W. Kuhn, \$2; J. Haggerty, \$2; J. H. Hane, \$2; F. Gibbons, \$2; M. McGowan, \$2; P. F. Franzinger, \$2; E. Haller, \$2; J. Gibbons, \$2; P. A. Post, \$2; W. McKonzie, \$2; J. Blum, \$2; P. Fitzgerald, \$2; W. Sweger, \$2; F. E. Pressler, \$2; M. Hennessey, \$2; T. Foss, \$2; C. Streiglitz, \$2; F. Ferschild, \$2; M. O'Brien, \$2; A. Albrecht, \$2; F. E. Emery, \$2; F. S. Shepard, \$2; J. C. Sweger, \$2. Total, \$117.
Company B, 12th Infantry (Camp Bidwell): First Serg. D. Donovan, \$5; Sergeants F. Will, \$3; W. Murray, \$5; G. D. Beck, \$2. Corporals W. C. Messick, \$2; J. Green, \$2; C. Longert, \$2; E. J. Stevens, \$2; Musician J. McGuire, \$2; Privates C. Smith, \$5; L. Riley, \$2; M. Ryan, \$2; C. O'Poder, \$2; R. Savage, \$2; F. Boston, \$2; T. Emmett, \$2; P. Quinn, \$2; L. Gloede, \$2; P. Brown, \$2; J. Clapp, \$2; A. Keegan, \$2; J. A. Parvis, \$2; J. C. Blake, \$2; M. Growney, \$2; P. Kelly, \$2; M. Brady, \$2; J. Cunningham, \$2; J. Meile, \$2; K. Muller, \$2; P. O'Brien, \$2; J. Molander, \$2; H. Stockhove, \$2; D. S. Davis, \$2; C. Stewart, \$2; G. H. Mullen, \$1. Total, \$83.
Post N. C. Staff (Camp Bidwell): Com. Serg. A. J. Judd, \$5; Hosp. Stew. S. Lyons, \$2. Total, \$7.
[NOTE.—Total amount collected \$271, P. O. Money Orders for two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents (amount minus expenses, one dollar and sixty-two cents), have been sent by this mail payable to W. C. and F. P. Church, which please acknowledge.]
GEO. H. RICHMOND, Sergt. Co. A, 1st Cavalry.]

Officers and Enlisted Men, Fort Snelling, Minn. (20th Infantry) 69 10
G. S., \$5; J. B. R., \$5; A. W., \$5; T. W. L., \$5; J. Allen, Sergt. Major 20th Infantry, \$1; P. Henry, Com. Sergt. U. S. A., \$2.50; C. J. Queen, Q. M. Sergeant, \$1; G. O. Ent, H. S. U. S. A., \$1; F. L. Peterson, \$1; J. Banks, Chief Musician, \$2; C. H. Porter, Drum Major, \$1; Band Musicians L. D. Phillips, \$1; J. Esser, \$1; J. Maurer, 50 cts.; J. Caherty (Dr.), \$1; M. McGuffin (Band), \$1; Sallie A. Ent, \$1; Mrs. Murphy, 50 cts.; W. H. Fox (Band), 50 cts.; F. Ulrich, P. Musician, \$1; Band Musicians C. S. Travis, 50 cts.; L. Stevenson, 50 cts.; J. Hayes, 50 cts.; G. E. Schimmlerfenny 50 cts.; T. Faure, 50 cts.; H. Behnstedt, 50 cts.; Fries, \$1; A. W. Pearl, 50 cts.; A. Atken, 50 cts.; A. Papworth, 50 cts. Company C: 1st Sergt. H. Wilson, \$1; Sergt. R. McGill, \$1; Corporals F. P. Bottsford, \$1; F. Groll, \$1; A. Wagner, \$1; Musician H. Zell, \$1; Privates H. Bannan, \$3; J. Benson, \$1; P. Cardiff, \$1; G. Gabriel, \$2; J. Glenn, \$1; P. Grechan, \$1; F. Hester, \$1; J. McBrearty, \$3; A. B. McElroy, \$1; T. Ratcliffe, \$1; F. Scherzer, \$1; L. Stern, \$2; T. Frestrum, \$1; G. Walters, \$1.
Enlisted Men, Co. E, 10th Infantry (Fort McKavett, Texas) 57 00
First Sergt. M. Irving, \$2; Sergeants T. B. Beaumont, \$2; J. A. Long, \$2; O. Muller, \$2; C. Burkhardt, \$2. Corporals J. Byrne, \$2; C. F. Moore, \$1; J. Sullivan, \$1. Buglers E. Glenn, \$1; H. H. Duggins, \$1. Artillery G. E. Nelson, \$1; L. D. Holtzclaw, \$1. Privates G. W. Barnett, \$1; G. A. Brown, \$1; Brown, \$2; G. Chapman, \$2; O. Church, \$1; P. D. Clifford, \$1; J. Cunningham, \$1; J. B. Dowden, \$1; P. Doyle, \$1; J. J. Dugan, \$1; K. Dumbrey, \$1; J. H. Gosson, \$2; J. Heffell, \$1; J. Henson, \$1; J. Hofmeister, \$1; A. J. Hubbard, \$1; A. Hoon, \$1; J. F. Kelly, \$1; T. Kincaid, \$1; W. Lind, \$1; I. Long, \$1; C. Marmon, \$2; B. C. Martin, \$1; R. McMullen, \$1; J. Miller, \$1; E. Mitchell, \$2; H. Morris, \$1; H. F. Moulton, \$3; I. Newton, \$1; A. H. Norr, \$1; J. F. Quinn, \$1; J. Nagan, \$1; J. W. Seely, \$1.

Officers at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.: E. Otis, Lieut.-Col. 7th Cavalry, \$10; E. W. Stone, Lieut. 21st Infantry, \$5; and following officers 1st Cavalry: Lieut. A. G. Fore, \$5; F. K. Upham, First Lieut., \$5; W. H. Parnell, First Lieut., \$5; Cash, \$5; T. T. Knox, Second Lieut., \$10; E. H. Shelton, Second Lieut., \$5; Cash, \$5; J. Y. Trimble, Capt., \$10; G. Whippy, Capt., \$10.
Officers and Enlisted Men Camp McDermitt, Nev. (C. 1st Cavalry) 80 00
Capt. Wagner \$5, Lieut. Wesendorff (temp'y with Co.) \$5, Lieut. Norton \$5, First Sergt. P. L. Crowley \$2, Sergeants O. B. Marshall \$2, F. Hied \$2, W. Brill \$2, Corporals F. Biemann \$1.50, F. E. Robinson \$1, B. F. Knight \$2, J. H. Hammon \$2, J. L. Lewis \$1, E. W. Nolan \$1, Blacksmith H. Veidt \$1, Saddler M. Sinclair 50 cts., Trumpeters J. Lafferty \$1; J. Vangilder 50 cts., Privates H. Abbate \$1, C. Aliman \$1, F. Almy \$1, E. H. Beverly \$1, J. Bryson \$1, D. Clark \$1, J. Downey \$2, Dr. Kober \$2, Post Trader C. Bowling \$5, Privates W. Dralle \$2.50, W. Draper \$1, H. Eggart

\$1, W. Faith \$1, C. Fisher \$1, H. Hammond \$1, R. Hesse \$1, G. Holle \$2, J. H. King \$1, R. Linn \$1, M. Mannix \$1, C. Nodder \$2, R. Ried \$1, C. Roberge \$1, J. Ryan \$1, J. Scherman \$1, J. Sheahan \$1, O. Schron \$1, B. Thomas \$1, J. Tracy \$1, G. Wahl \$1, G. P. Willard \$1, Mrs. Mary Ryan \$1, Com. Sergt. E. Peabody \$2, Act. Hosp. Stew. C. F. Materne \$2.
Officers and Enlisted Men Co. E, 23d Infantry (Cheyenne Depot, W. T.) 41 00
Capt. G. K. Brady \$5, 1st Sergt. H. Miller \$1, Sergt. C. W. Carr \$1, W. R. McKenzie \$1, W. E. B. Levy \$1, J. Smith \$1, Corporals P. Tarose \$1, T. S. Lehman \$1, J. McMahon \$1, C. Ganez \$1, Privates G. W. Barlow \$1, G. Bush \$1, J. Armitage \$1, R. Cook \$1, J. Crawford \$1, J. Elliott \$1, C. Gullinane \$1, J. Golding \$1, T. Glynn \$1, H. Henke \$1, J. Hermann \$1, J. L. Hartzell \$1, E. Kelly \$1, J. Lundstrom \$1, J. Moran \$1, P. McKean \$1, S. McCarthy \$1, T. C. O'Brien \$1, J. O'Connor \$1, F. Myers \$1, J. A. Strickling \$1, J. Sexton \$1, F. Schult \$1, C. Schmitt \$1, H. W. Shafter \$1, E. Smith \$1, W. H. Van Derhoof \$1.
Officers and 30 Enlisted Men, Camp Gaston, Cal., through Capt. R. C. Parker (no list received) 55 75
Indian Agent and three citizens (Camp Gaston) 5 00
Officers and Enlisted Men 5th Artillery, Camp Burton, S. C. (through Lieut. R. R. Hills, Adjutant) 38 00
Guests at West Point Hotel, N. Y., as follows: 55 00
C. W. Larned, 1st Lieut. 7th Cavalry, \$10; W. Wyatt, 2d Lieut. 9th Infantry, \$5; A. H. Craney, Esq., West Point, \$10; U. I. Smith, Esq., New York, \$15; S. R. Tillman, 1st Lieut. Eng. Corps, 55r E. Coolidge, Esq., New York, \$5; A. Hamilton, Esq., New York, \$5.
R. S. Vickery, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., 5 00
E. L. Zabriskie, Lieut. 5th Artillery, 2 72
Basil Norris, Surg. U. S. A., 10 00
Interest on deposit in U. S. Trust Co., 1 07
Gen. Hannibal Day, U. S. A., 10 00
Lieut. R. H. Day, 6th Infantry, 5 00
Gen. Day (proceeds of Amateur Musical and Dramatic Entertainment at Newtown, Conn.), 84 00
Officers and Crew, U. S. S. *Pensacola*, 117 15
"Cash," Ithaca, N. Y., 5 00
W. Whitman Bailey, Providence, R. I., 1 00
Major P. P. G. Hall for the following officers: 218 75
J. M. Schofield, Major-Gen. U. S. A., \$50; Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Infantry, \$5; Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d Artillery, \$5; J. C. G. Happersett, Surgeon U. S. A., \$5; Dr. H. R. Silliman (retired), U. S. A., \$2.50; Retired Officer, \$3.75; Jno. Miller, Capt. 4th Infantry, \$5; L. C. Easton, A. Q. M. G., \$5; J. B. M. Intosh (retired), \$10; A. T. Lee, \$5; R. L. M., \$5; A. Medical Officer, \$2; Geo. W. Wallace (retired), \$5; E. B. Atwood, Capt. U. S. A., \$5; Major R. E. A. Crofton, \$5; Mrs. R. E. A. Crofton, \$5; A. Widow, \$1; Frank J. Smith, \$3; Major G. A. Williams, U. S. A., \$10; Wm. Dickinson, Capt. (retired), \$2; W. Young, U. S. A., \$3; James Curry, U. S. A., \$5; Frank Baker, U. S. A., \$2; W. H. Miller, 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry, \$5; Lieut. A. A. Simpson, 2d Artillery, \$3; Lieut. J. MacNutt, 3d Artillery, \$2.50; Lieut. W. Mott, 8th Infantry, \$3; H. L. Scott, U. S. A., \$5; Thos. M. Bailey, U. S. A., \$3; James Chester, 3d Artillery, \$3; L. H. Carpenter, Capt. 10th Cavalry, \$5; Capt. Daingerfield Parker, 3d Infantry, \$18; M. D. Hardin, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. (retired), \$10; G. N. Lieber, \$5; S. K. Mabon, \$2; Cash, \$1; W. E. Kingsbury, 1st Lieut. 11th Infantry, \$5; H. A. Torrey, \$3; Lieut. F. E. Merritt, 24th Infantry, \$5; Retired Officer, \$3; Jas. C. Post, Capt. Engineers, \$5; Col. R. H. R. Whiteley, U. S. A., \$5; Capt. Geo. McGowan, U. S. A., \$5; Lieut. M. Dolan, U. S. A., \$1; Lieut. Paul Quirk, U. S. A., \$2.
R. P. Strong, U. S. A., 25 00
J. H. Bradford, Capt. 19th Infantry, 5 00
A. C. Taylor, Lieut. 2d Artillery, 2 00
L. R. Rias, 1 00

Amount received for week ending Aug. 21 \$1,273 92
Subscriptions previously acknowledged \$3,091 93
Aggregate \$4,365 75

THE reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which is to be held in Washington on the 18th and 19th of October, will be the first gathering of heroes of the war of the Rebellion held at the capital since the grand review in May, 1865, when Grant and Sherman, at the head of their victorious armies, marched through Pennsylvania Avenue. The statue of General McPherson will then be unveiled with imposing ceremonies, and a large gathering is expected. At the head of the committee on arrangements, banquet, etc., is Admiral Porter, the Navy also being represented on the same committee by Captain Phelps, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. General Dunn, J. A. General, Colonel B-con, of General Sherman's staff, and Colonel Markland are also members of the committee. General Macfeely, Commissary General, and Generals Chas. Ewing and Max Woodhull are the committee on finance; Colonels C. C. Carpenter and J. C. Audenried, and Dr. D. L. Huntington are the committee on reception; General O. M. Poe, Major Elliott, and Colonel P. C. Hains, of the Engineer Corps, the committee on the exercises at the monument. General John A. Logan will deliver the oration at the annual meeting. Some difference of opinion has arisen between the Congressional committee and the members of the society as to the proper location for the monument, and a lively discussion of the question occupies the Washington dailies.

THE sundry civil act, approved July 31, makes provision for cadets in the revenue marine service, under the Treasury Department. It enacts that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the grade of third lieutenant, the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint a cadet, not less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age, with the rank next below that of third lieutenant, whose pay shall be three-fourths that of third lieutenant, and who shall not be appointed to a higher grade until he shall have served a satisfactory probationary term of two years, and passed the examination required by the regulations of said service; and on the promotion of such cadet another may be appointed in his stead; but the whole number of third lieutenants and cadets shall at no time exceed the number of third lieutenants now authorized by law.

THE veteran soldiers of Eastern Michigan will hold a grand reunion and picnic at Northville on the 6th of September. An oration will be delivered by E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State, and there will also be addresses by Gov. Bagley, Charles T. Allen, of Pontiac, S. M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti, and others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

COL. BENTEN'S COMMAND.

CAMP 7TH CAVALRY, SIOUX EXPEDITION,
ROSE BUD, M. T., August 7, 1876.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: At the battle of Little Big Horn, June 25, the opinion seems to prevail among military men as well as civilians, that Col. Benteen's column of three companies was organized to constitute a reserve, including Capt. McDougall's company with the pack trains, for the support of the other columns under Gen. Custer and Major Reno. Such was not the case. When some fifteen miles from the Indian village (just as we were crossing the divide between the Rose Bud and Little Big Horn valleys) the command was divided as follows: Major Reno, with three companies, was ordered in the advance; Gen. Custer, with five companies, followed on his trail to where Reno crossed the river, and then kept on down the right bank of the river; Col. Benteen, with three companies, was ordered to go to some high bluffs for observation. If he could not see anything from the ones pointed out to him, to go on to the next, and so on, and thereafter to use his discretion whether to continue on that route or return and follow the main command; but to strike whatever came in his way and send word to the commanding officer of any enemy; Capt. McDougall commanding the rear guard and pack train, to follow the main command as closely as practicable. Reno and Custer pushed down the valley, on the village trail, at a rapid pace. Benteen carried out his orders, but after several miles' travel across a succession of high hills and deep gullies, at no time able to see far ahead of him, much less the village or river or enemy, and no prospect of a near change in the character of the route, he found he was falling rapidly to the rear; that the horses already jaded were becoming exhausted by the strain; and changed his course towards the trail of the main column. Soon after he received an order from Col. Cooke, Adjutant, to push ahead with the packs. He was some six miles from the scene of action when he received this note; he had no intimation that the battle had begun, of the force of the Indians, or plan of attack. Benteen pushed ahead; the packs followed, and not until he reached the high bluffs overlooking the river valley and near to where the troops afterwards were besieged, did he know of the battle or immediate presence of the troops to the enemy; he could only hear occasional shots, not enough to intimate that a battle was going on. Soon after reaching this point two volleys were heard down the river where Gen. Custer was, but his force was not in sight. Soon after this Reno and Benteen joined. By accident Benteen's column constituted a reserve. It was well it was so. As soon as dispositions were made on the bluff, Weir's company was sent to look for Gen. Custer. He went to a high point about three quarters of a mile down the river, from which he had a good view of the country. From it could be seen Custer's battle field, but there was nothing to indicate the result. The field was covered with Indians. He was recalled from the place; the packs closed up; ammunition was issued, and the command moved down the river to, if possible, join Custer. Upon reaching this high point we could see nothing, hear nothing, to indicate Custer's vicinage. But immediately the Indians started for us. Very respectfully,
ED. L. GODFREY, 1st Lieut. 7th Cavalry.

INGLORIOUS REPOSE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: There being a great many men in the infantry portion of the Army who are willing and even desirous of transferring to the cavalry for the purpose of going to the front during the present Indian war, I thought I would mention the fact in the columns of your paper, with the hope thereby of calling the attention of the commander-in-chief and others in authority in the Army, to the fact that it would be far more serviceable to the Government to receive volunteers from the infantry regiments who are well disciplined and drilled and ready for the field, than to fill up the cavalry regiments with recruits fresh from the cities, who know comparatively nothing of the military duties and life of a soldier, and which would of course necessitate a thorough course of drilling before they would be of any use whatever in the field. Why not garrison our posts with these volunteers and save this delay, and send us to fill up the cavalry which is in the field, and where everybody knows we are needed immediately. I will respectfully add that the greater portion of Co. A, 1st Foot, willingly offer their services in the cavalry branch of the Government's servants to help to quell this Indian war.

I hope that my humble letter may call the attention of our commander-in-chief to the fact that many of his servants who are in the Army, but not in the field, are willing and exceedingly anxious to be transferred to the cavalry and go to the scene of action.

LOWER BRULE.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, D. T., Aug. 21, 1876.

GIVE US A NEW FORAGE CAP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I believe the Army wants a new style of forage cap, large enough to cover the head, with a visor sufficiently broad and curved to afford some protection to the eyes. The present forage cap was adopted, I believe, some years ago because it was French, but I

think no American has as much admiration for the French army now as he had a few years ago. Nothing more uncomfortable, unmilitary, or that gives less protection to the head, than the *kepis*, can possibly be imagined. A clam-shell would be as good to all intents and purposes. The young gentlemen keep them on by having a small elastic cord that passes around the back of the head. Give us a cap such as the railroad men wear, made of blue silk, or blue broadcloth, with a good wide visor on it, that will shield the eyes from the sun's rays. The forage cap worn during the Mexican War, with its flat top and handsome visor, should be revived, and both officers and men would look a hundred times more military, besides having something comfortable on the head. By all means let the present infliction called the forage cap pass away forever. Elderly gentlemen in the Service wear the cap only under protest, and get a soft hat on their heads whenever they can. At our frontier posts no officer will wear the forage cap in summer if it can possibly be avoided.

REFORM.

ROWLOCKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Much inconvenience and no small expense is caused by the frequent loss and breaking of rowlocks in our men-of-war boats. A rowlock now on exhibition at the Centennial, and made by the "Boston Rowlock and Lantern Co.," 51 Kilby street, Boston, appears better suited to our wants than the one now commonly in use. It is called by the manufacturers the "Acme" rowlock, and consists of two parts, the sleeve and the rowlock proper. The sleeve is screwed by means of small projections on the inside of the boat's gunwale, thus avoiding all weakening of the rail, and securing a tight fit for the stem of the rowlock. The sleeve has a broad slob cut away for its whole height on the inner side. The rowlock proper is precisely like the ordinary brass rowlock, except that the stem instead of being in the same plane with the prongs, as is the case in the ordinary service pattern, is about one inch to one side of the plane of the prongs, and is joined to the latter by an horizontal arm of a size to travel in the slob or opening cut in the sleeve. It will be seen that upon inserting the stem of the rowlock in the sleeve, and thrusting it down, the rowlock will descend until the horizontal arm rests upon the gunwale of the boat. If now the rowlock be turned so that the horizontal arm points directly inwards in the boat, the rowlock will descend further until the tops of the prongs are flush with the gunwale of the boat. A small projection at the lower end of the stem of the rowlock will prevent its being altogether unshipped, and yet interfere in no way with its working.

J. F. MEIGS, Lieut. U. S. N.

BREVET LIEUT.-COL. MYLES W. KEOGH,
CAPTAIN SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Few among those who fought their last fight with Custer in the battle of the Big Horn have been more deeply regretted, more tenderly mourned for, than Col. Myles W. Keogh.

Col. Keogh was from Carlow, Ireland, and a few years ago inherited a fine estate in that vicinity called "Clifdon Castle," a spot endeared to him by the associations of early youth, as it had been the home of his mother in her girlhood. He left Ireland first in 1858 with a party of young Irish gentlemen, who, with the enthusiasm of their race, offered their swords for the defence of the Pope against Victor Emanuel. Keogh, though a mere boy at the time, served with distinction in the Pope's army, and was decorated by him in acknowledgment of his services. Peace being declared in Italy, the young knight errant found the threatening aspect of our atmosphere more attractive than the sunny skies of Ireland; and in 1861, Keogh, with several of his companions in arms, came to this country, bringing letters to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, through whose influence they at once obtained service in the Army of the United States. Keogh and O'Keefe were appointed additional aides-de-camp, and were ordered to duty on the staff of Gen. Patterson, then commanding in the valley of the Shenandoah. On the retirement of this officer from the field, they were appointed on the staff of Gen. John Buford, in the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac; and were intimately identified with this officer until his death in 1864. At Beverly Ford O'Keefe was wounded and taken prisoner, but was afterwards exchanged, and finally ended his brilliant career at Five Forks, where he received the wounds from which he subsequently died in Washington.

Keogh followed the fortunes of his chief at Beverly Ford, Upperville, Gettysburg, Boonsboro, and the almost innumerable battles, fights and skirmishes of 1863, until the Army settled into winter quarters. In all these battles and operations he behaved with the most distinguished gallantry and coolness. The writer has heard Gen. Buford speak repeatedly of him in terms of the most unqualified approval. In 1864 Col. Keogh assisted in nursing Gen. Buford through his last illness, and was present at his deathbed. Immediately after, upon Gen. Stoneman's application, he was ordered to duty on the staff of that officer, who had just been assigned to the command of the cavalry attached to Gen. Sherman's army. He joined in all the operations before Atlanta until the unfortunate Macon raid, where he was captured. Part of the command cut their way out through the enemy and escaped, and Gen. Stoneman urged Keogh to attempt it with them, but he refused to leave his chief, and was taken with him to Charleston, where he shared his captivity. While there, they were with many other officers subjected to the inhuman treatment of being kept under the fire of our own guns. After his release he accompanied Gen. Stoneman to East Tennessee, and engaged in all the operations of that officer in West

Virginia. He assisted in the destruction of the great saltworks, which had been an objective point for our forces serving in East Tennessee for a year or more, and also in the utter destruction of the East Tennessee and the West Virginia railroad, which had been unsuccessfully attempted heretofore by two powerful expeditions from Northwestern Virginia.

In the spring of 1865 Col. Keogh accompanied Gen. Stoneman when he penetrated into North Carolina, and especially distinguished himself at the taking of Salsbury. During all these fatiguing, dangerous and difficult operations he had the unqualified confidence of his superiors, and the admiration of all with whom he was associated. At the close of the war Col. Keogh found himself so warmly attached to the country of his adoption that he resolved to make it his permanent home, and since then has been but twice to Ireland to visit his relatives and attend to his affairs there. In 1866 he was appointed second lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry, and a few weeks later captain in the 7th Cavalry, in acknowledgment of his distinguished services during the war, for which he was also brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army. Amid the monotony of frontier life, Keogh showed that same devotion to duty which he evinced during the stirring scenes of civil war. He applied himself with ardor to the care and discipline of his company, and gained the enthusiastic affection of his men. To those who knew the relations between them, the melancholy scene of their last fight spoke volumes. Keogh's body was found surrounded by those of his men, any one of whom would have died for him. He was evidently the first officer killed, and his men had fallen around him—they could not be conquered—they could only be annihilated.

The foregoing is a rough sketch of the military life of Col. Keogh, from the memory of the writer, who when not with him followed his career with affectionate interest. Thousands of the gallant soldiers of Buford's Division will recollect the dashing young soldier carrying the orders of his General amid the smoke of battle, always gayest when in the hottest fire, always cheeriest when enduring the greatest hardships and privation. His magnificent figure and handsome face, with the color mounting at the noise of battle, always incited to gallant deeds.

I cannot close this article without alluding to the social qualities of the gallant dead. A hero in battle, he was as tender as a woman to those he loved. His respect for the aged and infirm was a beautiful trait in his character. His generosity almost amounted to a fault, and his loyalty to his friends was as firm as a rock. Those who had the honor of his friendship will mourn his loss as long as they live. Having been a soldier from boyhood, he carried an untarnished name throughout his career, and met a soldier's death in the forefront of battle.

Sleep, soldier! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest!
The loving are the daring!

FORT BROWN, TEXAS, Aug. 21, 1876.

"A."

GENERAL THOMAS.

FROM an interesting letter of Ex-Senator Warner, of Alabama, to the *Tribune*, we take the following bit of reminiscence:

"Gen. Sherman has been censured for not doing Gen. Thomas justice in his Memoirs, and particularly for speaking of him as 'slow.' That Gen. Sherman is rapid and bold, and that Gen. Thomas was slow and cautious, in thought and action, in word and deed, in constitutional habit of mind, certainly no sane and honest man acquainted with each will deny. This is certainly as well known as that Gen. Grant was quicker and bolder than McClellan, and Sheridan than Buell. Which was the better General on the whole, is a question not here in dispute. On the 5th of May, 1864, Gen. Thomas came to General Sherman's headquarters at Ringgold, Ga. I did not then know him, but asked Gen. Sherman if that were not Gen. Thomas. He said 'Yes,' and I then asked him if there was any truth in the rumor that Thomas felt aggrieved at having him (Sherman) put in command over him. He replied, 'No, not a bit! It doesn't make much difference which of us commands. I would obey Tom's orders to-morrow as cheerfully as he obeys mine to-day, but I think I can give an army a little more impetus than Tom can.' Here was the whole truth and difference in a nut-shell. Their consultations were frequent, frank, and free, and I never saw any sign of bad feeling between them. After the battle of Nashville Gen. Thomas complained to me, as I understood he did to others, that injustice was done him in sending Gen. Logan to relieve him of command; that those who gave and allowed the order did not and could not know the facts of his position, and that results had justified and vindicated him. After the war he complained to me of the treatment of President Grant. I well remember his grand old figure as he leaned on the little marble pedestal that used to stand in the vestibule of Willard's Hotel in Washington, at the Fourteenth street entrance, and said, sadly: 'I think I have done the country some service and something toward the success of the Republican party, and the only thing that I have asked of this Administration was the appointment of my old Commissary, Paul, as Postmaster at Nashville, and that was refused, as the place was needed for some politician. I shall never ask for anything more.'"

GEORGE FRUITS, aged 114 years, died at Crawfordville, Ind., Aug. 6. He served in the latter part of the Revolution, and subsequently became a famous scout under Gens. St. Clair, Harmar and Wayne, and was wounded at the battle of the Maumee, carrying the ball in his leg. He also served in 1812 under Harrison. He preserved most of his senses but little impaired, and within the last two years new teeth and new hair began to grow.

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS.

Deduced from Contemporary Coins, by Robert Morris, LL.D.,
Secretary to the American Association of Numismatists.
SECOND PAPER.

THE SECOND LEGION—ADJUTRIX.

THE Legion whose coin-attribution is now before us, was first mustered in under Augustus Caesar, prior to B.C. 31. It seems to have been levied in Africa, and carried aid to Pompey. This fact is hinted at by Caesar, in *Civil Wars, Book vi.*, as follows: "The fourth Legion which Pompey brought with him was African for Africa; the other auxiliaries were fugitives." It is likely they came from Thapsus, in Africa proper, Hadrumetum, and other places which, under Juba, furnished troops to Pompey, and other aids transferred to Spain.

The Legionary-attribution of the Second Adjutrix is a Pegasus, the winged horse of the Muses, and this was the symbol of Africa. This coin is silver. Its inscription is, LEG II ADI VII P VII F. The explanation is obvious reading ADI, "Adjutrix."

THE SECOND LEGION—THE ITALIAN.

This Legion was formed by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius (A. D. 161-180), and, of course, does not appear in the Army Register of Galba (A. D. 68). From this circumstance our author Vaillant infers that the Legion was mustered in Noricum, Germany. But consisting of troops who delighted in Roman authority, and being to a man Roman citizens, they accepted the name, and with it, for their emblem, the Wolf and Twins, the peculiar symbol of the Roman people. My readers will not thank me for reminding them that this group embodies that most ancient legend of the adoption of Romulus and Remus by a she-wolf, who suckled them with her own breasts. It is exhibited on the coins that commemorate many Roman colonies, and, after being neglected for a considerable period by the artists of the Roman mints, it re-appears upon the coins of the Constantines (A. D. 337-363). The coin is silver. Its inscription is LEG II ITAL VI P VI F.

THE SECOND LEGION—THE PARTHICAN.

This coin is silver. Its inscription is LEG II PART VP VP. The translation is obvious, reading PART, *Parthicus*.

This Legion was levied under the Emperor Septimius Severus (A. D. 193-211), as also the one styled *The First Parthican Legion*. This name was given because the Legion was sent within the bounds of the Parthians. This coin was of course struck in the fifth year of Gallienus, viz., A. D. 264.

The coin-attribution or badge of this Legion was the Centaur (*Centaurus*), a fabled being, half man and half horse. Severus designated this badge because although the Parthians were, on horseback, swift like the Centaurs, yet he had conquered them even as another Hercules, with a club. Therefore, on the coin we see the Centaur with his right hand lifted up, his left holding a club.

Another silver coin is before us struck in honor of this Legion, dated a year later. There is still another type of the Second Parthican Legion, in which the Centaur is represented sending forth an arrow from the bow. In the *decennalia* of Gallienus all the signs of the Legions displayed with immense pomp, were borne in procession, also the banners of the temples.

THE THIRD LEGION—THE ITALIAN.

We omit the inscription, which is now obvious to the reader. The Legion was levied under the Emperor Marcus Aurelius (A. D. 161-180), and so was the Second, named before. The name implies its composition of Italian soldiers, and so does its emblem, *The Stork*. But this bird suggests the grateful duty owing to the founder of the Legion, on account of the benefits he had conferred upon Italy. To its citizens he had given grain on needed occasions out of Rome, and furnished them with all varieties of food. The coin is silver.

THE FOURTH LEGION—THE FLAVIAN.

This coin is silver. Its inscription is LEG III FL VI P VI F. The translation is obvious, reading FL, *Flavia* (Flavian).

This Legion was levied under Vespasian, while in Syria (A. D. 66-69), and derived its name from his family, old and honored. For its emblem it bears the *Lion*, symbol of fortitude and other military characteristics. This was also the type seen in the banners of Judah; and as Vespasian was preparing forces for his celebrated war against the Jewish nation, the choice of this emblem may have been suggested to him by that circumstance.

THE FIFTH LEGION—THE MACEDONIAN.

This coin is silver. Its inscription is LEG V MAC VI P VI F. The translation is obvious, reading MAC, *Macedonia*.

This Legion was composed of veterans. It served under Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia (B. C. 48), and had its name probably on account of its conquest of Macedonia. This opinion is confirmed by the emblem of this Legion, which is a Victory, in her right hand a laurel, in her left a palm, with an eagle standing at her feet. But the eagle was the symbol of the Roman Empire. The Fifth Macedonian Legion served the government in that country in the time of the Republic, and it was from thence that Pompey conducted it to Pharsalia. Augustus Caesar (B. C. 34 to A. D. 14), consigned it to Lower Germany, and there it was even at the time of Gallienus, nearly three centuries later, as we know from reliable inscriptions on colonial coins.

THE SEVENTH LEGION—THE CLAUDIAN.

This coin is silver. Its inscription is LEG VII CL VII P VII F. The reading is plain, making CL *Claudian*, and giving the date A. D. 266, the 7th year of the reign of Gallienus.

This Legion was thus named by the Emperor Claudius (A. D. 41-54), because it adhered to him in Moesia in the outbreak by Scribonius, legate of Dacia. Before

that period the Legion had not enjoyed a cognomen. Julius Caesar had called it "The Most Ancient," (*Veterrima*), and had conducted it with his forces into Britain.

The emblem is an Ox. This is the uniform symbol of the colonies. But this Legion was levied from the colonies.

THE EIGHTH LEGION—THE AUGUSTA.

This Legion was composed by uniting fragments of veteran Legions. At the battle of Pharsalia (B. C. 48), it was conjoined by Caesar to the Ninth Legion, as we see in his own work (*De Bell. Gall. Tom. III.*) where he describes himself as keeping the Tenth Legion in the right wing and the Ninth on the left; but "as they were greatly attenuated in the Dyrrachian battles, he joined the Eighth to the Ninth, thus forming one Legion out of two. Augustus Caesar separated them and strengthened them, the Ninth for the Spanish colonies (and so that was called the *Legio Hispania*). To the Eighth he gave his own name Augusta ("The Augustan Legion.") We omit the inscription. The emblem, like that of the emblem preceding, is the Ox, denoting that this Legion was levied among the Roman colonies. The coin is silver.

THE TENTH LEGION—GEMMINA.

The Tenth Legion, so called in name and number, ranks among the veteran Legions. Its courage was praised by Caesar. "He greatly indulged this Legion, and on account of its courage chiefly confided therein." The battles of Dyrrachina and Pharsalia having heavily reduced it, it was united by Augustus Caesar to another, and so the title *Gemmina*, "The Twin Legion," as in the inscription, LEG X GEM VI P VI F. The emblem is the same as the preceding, viz., the Ox. The coin is silver.

With this far-celebrated and heroic Legion, the Tenth, I close the present series. Should the subject prove interesting to the readers of the JOURNAL, it may be extended. The sound of

"That clarion, whose blast
"Bade the stern Roman close,"

is in my ears, as I recall the exploits of the gallant, ever reliable Tenth Legion, minutely in the Commentaries of their own incomparable commander. "The soldiers of the Tenth Legion stood to their standards." "The Tenth Legion checked the Gauls." "The bearer of the eagle of the Tenth Legion having besought the gods that good fortune might befall cast himself forth from the ship into the sea, and began to carry the eagle in the face of the enemies. Then the whole jumped down into the sea." "If no one else would follow he would go with the Tenth Legion alone, of which he had no doubt." "The Tenth Legion returned thanks to him through the tribunes of the soldiers, because he had expressed such an opinion concerning them, and declared themselves ready for the battle." Such are the expressions concerning his favorite Legion that Caesar made.

RUSSIA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE Boston Journal says: In the naval department Russia has made a larger and finer exhibition than any other Power, unless the United States be excepted. Neither England, nor France, nor Spain have seen fit to give us any idea of the construction of their mighty monsters of the deep. But the Russians have transported the greater part of the collections of the Naval Museum at St. Petersburg to Philadelphia for this occasion, and have added to these a great number of models of new ships and inventions which show that the Russians thoroughly understand the secret of the sea. The most important model is that of the dry dock, 500 feet long, at Cronstadt. The average depth of water in this dock is 31½ feet. Such monster docks were rendered necessary by the great improvements in ship-building of late years; and the Brazilians are now building one at Rio de Janeiro of the same dimensions as this at Cronstadt. The model shows a line of rails running around the entire dock—rails on which steam cranes travel back and forth. These steam cranes at Cronstadt are constructed to lift from 16 to 20 tons, and there is a rotary steam crane which can raise 30 tons. Russia exhibits, also, the model of a floating dock for conveying vessels over shallow water, or for raising them for slight repairs. The total length of the five parts of this dock, which is located at Cronstadt, is 325 feet.

The model of the corvette *Jemtschoug* will interest the visitor, especially the sailor, very much. The length of this beautiful vessel is 240 feet, is breadth 30, its draught 15 feet and 6 inches, and it carries three 6-inch guns—two 4-pounders and two 9-pounders, all rifled. There is a very beautiful model of the Imperial yacht *Levadia*. When this craft was built the builder was informed that the desiderata were high speed, easy rolling, and luxurious cabins, and was ordered to obtain all these. He has done so, producing a beautiful craft 266 feet in length, 36 in breadth, drawing 15 feet of water. The engines are of the oscillating cylinder pattern, and the yacht can steam thirteen knots per hour. In the same case with the *Levadia*'s model is a *Popoffka*, as the queer circular ships invented by Admiral Popoff of the Russian navy are called. These ships are comparatively new in the navy, and were designed for the purpose of getting a vessel with small draught, which could at the same time have iron plating and heavy guns, with strong armored breastworks. Admiral Popoff's idea was the carrying to the extreme of one fathered by Mr. Reed, once Chief Constructor of the English navy, for shortening ships in order to obtain handiness and reduction of weight. This circular ship is 120 feet in diameter and draws 12 feet 7 inches.

Another noble model is that of the iron-clad ship *Peter the Great*, magnificently armed. The length of this vessel's deck is 330 feet; its breadth 63 feet, its draught forward 23 feet 9 inches, aft 24 feet 9 inches.

It has two screws and two turrets, in which are four superb 12-inch guns. Captain Semetechkin showed me the models of the fine passenger steamers which run upon the river Volga. They are entirely American in the construction of their cabins, but their engines are English.

THE ONE HUNDRED TON GUN.

THE 100 ton gun which left the Tyne a few weeks ago, for the Italian arsenal of Spezia, is the heaviest and most powerful piece of ordnance in the world, being 20 tons heavier than the huge guns with which it is proposed to arm the *Inflextible*. It is constructed on the well-known Armstrong principle, the inner barrel being of steel, rifled with twenty-seven grooves, the spaces between which are about equal to the width of the grooves themselves. The weight of the gun is 101½ tons; its extreme length is 32ft. 10½in.; the length of the bore is 30ft. 6in.; and the diameter is 17in. The outside diameter of the gun at the muzzle is 29in., that at the breech being 77in. The barrel is in two pieces, made into one in the building up. There are three layers of coils over the thickest end of the gun, and the steel tube is in two pieces, joined by a double ring, so as to make one tube. The rifling is an increasing spiral, on what is called the parabolic development, winding up with a twist of 1 in 45 calibres. The depth of the grooves is ¼in. throughout. Rotation is given to the projectile, which quits the gun at a velocity of about 1,400ft. per second, not by the usual studs fixed in the projectiles to fit the grooves, but by a copper gas check fixed into the breech end of the shell, which has projections upon it corresponding with the rifling grooves of the gun. Where the check bears against the shell, the shell is so formed that the check on being crushed against it by the pressure of the explosion and the charge presses firmly about it, and the gas check being caused to rotate by the rifling grooves causes the projectile to turn to take the same rotation. The loading gear is hydraulic.

The weight of the armor-piercing projectile is 2,000lb., and that of the proof shot 2,500lb., being 1,240lb. more than that of the 81-ton gun. It is calculated by Captain Noble that the work developed by the shot when it quits the muzzle will be about 39,000 foot-tons, as compared with a power of 24,000 foot-tons realised in the 81-ton gun, or 30 per cent. greater. The aggressive force of the shot is estimated as equivalent to piercing an armor plating 30in. thick, with the usual backing of teak. The cartridge measures 52in. in length, and 15½in. diameter. It is made up of 300lb. of pebble powder, in blocks of 1½in. cube. Instead of being mounted on a gun-carriage of the usual ponderous description, the gun is elevated on a pair of small trunnion blocks, connected with compressors, which are placed immediately behind the trunnions, so that the strain of the recoil is directly given off in the line of its action. These blocks with their accessories will weigh 35 tons, and the compressors, used for the purpose of running the gun in and out, will be worked in common with all the other mechanism of the gun by hydraulic power, applied at a pressure of 800lb. to 900lb., from a pumping engine which may be erected in any part of the vessel.

Built for the Italian Government, this monster piece of ordnance is the first of eight guns to be placed on board the turret ships *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, built the one at Spezia and the other at Castellamare, near Naples. The first of these vessels was launched at the arsenal of Spezia a few weeks ago, but it will yet require twelve months or thereabouts to complete her equipment, and within that time it is expected that the Elswick firm will have the three other guns required to complete her armament ready for delivery. Each vessel is furnished with two turrets, which, instead of being in the centre line of the vessel, are placed towards the sides, so as to get a clear fore and aft fire from either turret. The inside diameter of either turret is about 26ft., and the outside 32½ft., while each will weigh, including its guns, about 7,000 tons. Each turret will be able to make one complete revolution in about a minute, and will be provided with hydraulic locking bolts of sufficient power to stop the turret at a moderate speed, and stay it in position during the operation of loading. The London Engineer of August 11, from which we obtain these facts, publishes an illustration of the gun.

A CENTENNIAL YAWP.

JOAQUIN MILLER has written a Centennial song, from which the following elegant extract is taken:

THE RANGER.

"I'm one uv them fellers as fought with ole Hood.
I reckon, by golly, yer might recollect
Them lean, ragged Rangers. . . Not 'ligiously good,
They'd cuss, and the like. So? Then I speck
They've writ up a book 'bout that tussle with Hood.

"What! you fit us? you! Lord! Thar stood you'ns,
A long blue line of blazin' red hell.
Then Hood gave a whoop, and down on the blue'ns;
Then back rolled the gray'uns, then, God, sich a yell!
And, oats and black dogs! it was hot then for you'ns, . . .

"We won it that day. Lord! Every blue cuss. . .
Shucks! Let a man brag. That's all that we've got.
Yer needn't to straddle and make sich a muss. . .
The bare right to brag uv the fight that we fought,
That's all we got. . . Thar ain't much left to us.

" . . . Centennial, eh? Say! Tell 'em that fight . . .
W'y uv course the r-b's won. But then, don't you see,
No matter who won, or which 'uns was right,
T'was a reg'lar ole American victory;
And a reg'lar ole he-American fight.

"Me reconstructed? Gen'ral Jackson save us
From men you can lick like dogs till they love you.
But thar's the ole flag that our gran'fathers gave us,
And, never may other flag flutter above you.
Liquor! Well, here's to ole Abraham . . . Davis!

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE RIFLE.

NEVADA BADGE.—The following is an extract from Circular No. 4 issued by Colonel Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice:

I. The Nevada Badge presented by the National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, will be open to competition during the present year, upon the following terms, prescribed by the donors, and Colonel William C. Church, as their Trustee.

II. Open only to companies in the National Guard, not less than forty-six officers and men to shoot, and all competitors to be certified to be regularly enrolled members of the company they represent and to have been such on July 3, 1876. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model, as issued, with regulation ammunition. Distance, 200 and 500 yards, five scoring and two sighting shots at each distance. Position, targets, etc., to conform to the rules of the National Rifle Association.

III. Companies may select any time and place within the State at which to shoot, provided that two weeks written notice thereof shall have been previously given to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and that the returns of practice are forwarded to him before November 1, 1876.

IV. Companies intending to compete are requested to notify the General Inspector of Rifle Practice of such intention as early as a day as practicable, either with or without the designation of the day selected for the competition. All companies sending such notice will be informed by such General Inspector of the time and place of all competitions by other companies, and will be authorized to send representatives to all competitions to see that the same are fairly conducted.

V. The several Division, Brigade, and Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice should attend all competitions for the badge, and see that the practice is properly conducted.

VI. In case of stormy or tempestuous weather, the Division, or in its absence, the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice is authorized, on the request of the commanding officer of any company that may have selected that day for competition, to adjourn the same to the following day. This, however, will only be done in exceptional cases and for no longer time.

VII. The Nevada Badge will be held by its present possessors, Company A, 48th regiment, National Guard, Oswego, until November 1, 1876, when it will be put at the disposition of Colonel Wm. C. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, he having been appointed by the donors of the badge, trustee for the same. Colonel Church will transfer the badge to the company certified by Regimental, Brigade, Division, and General Inspectors of Rifle Practice to have made the best score under the foregoing regulations, their certificate to be accompanied by a copy of the score, the same to be published in the number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL following its receipt. The winning company will hold it for one year, and will be required to give bonds for its safe keeping and return November 1, 1877, to the same party, or his properly appointed successor, following the result of the competitions of 1877.

VIII. Ammunition for two practices and one competition for the "Nevada Badge," will be issued to all companies of the National Guard giving notice of their intention to compete therefor, and possessing the requisite strength (46 men). It is hoped that as many companies as possible will engage in this contest. Regimental commanders are authorized, with the approval of their brigade commander, to allow the scores made in the competition as a qualification for the marksmen's badge.

STATE AND INTER-STATE MATCHES.—Attention is called by Colonel Wingate in an official circular (No. 4) to these matches which take place at Creedmoor September 18 and 19. The team to represent the State of New York in the Inter-State Match will be selected from the fifteen making the highest individual scores in the State Match, by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, who will command the team. The entrance fee for the team will be paid by the State, and the railroad fare of all "teams" sent from regiments outside the limits of the 1st and 2d Division. The teams will also be provided with tents and camp equipage upon the range, without charge, in case a requisition is made therefor prior to September 5. Where two or more teams from any of the divisions of the National Guard (excluding the 1st and 2d Divisions) will participate in such match, the one of such teams making the highest score will be presented with the prize offered by the State to such division (costing \$100), unless a separate competition therefor shall have been provided for by the division inspector. Attention is called to the fact that no sighting shots are allowed in class firing except for the marksmen's badge. (Manual, paragraphs 281 to 285). The delay in the delivery of targets to many of the ranges having prevented a number of inspectors of rifle practice from qualifying as marksmen, the return of those not having qualified will be postponed to November 1.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Major Wilson, 12th regiment, was in command of the detachments of the 1st Brigade present at Creedmoor August 28 for rifle practice. Dr. Williams, of the 5th regiment, surgeon, and Major Cowperthwait, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. The strength of the command was: 5th regiment, 99; Captain Ross; 12th regiment, 87; Lieutenant Mosher; 22d regiment, 100; Captain Loomis. The number of men who qualified to shoot for marksmen's badges were: 5th regiment, 13 men; 12th regiment, 7 men; 22d regiment, 53 men. Following are the scores of those who qualified at 200 and 500 yards for the marksmen's badges:

FIFTH REGIMENT.	
Sergeant Glor.....	35
Adjutant Ploger.....	29
Sergeant Plate.....	29
Lieutenant Diezel.....	28
Sergeant Langbein.....	28
Truitt.....	26
Captain Wilkes.....	25

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.	
Sergeant Kruze.....	39
" Droge.....	36
Private Jarrett.....	35
" Ross.....	32
Corporal Cowan.....	32
Private Fraser.....	31
Sergeant Waller.....	30
" Banks.....	29
Corporal Thors.....	28
Private Shaw.....	28

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.	
Private Fullgraf.....	38
Corporal Vandenhooft.....	37
Private Seybel.....	36
Corporal Cowan.....	35
Private Stillwell.....	33
" Miller.....	32
" Ballin.....	31
" Small.....	29
Corporal Brown.....	30

Our remarks last week upon the representation from this brigade at Creedmoor on the 17th, have apparently been somewhat misconstrued.

We had no idea of referring to the brigade or any regimental organization by the term "demoralization" as a whole. That those who were present shot well and performed their duty in a soldierly manner was not contradicted by anything in our article. So far as the marked absence of men and field officers and especially the absence of a surgeon, denoted a want of interest in the purpose for which Creedmoor is established, our term "demoralized" was intended to apply, and we see no reason to change our views.

SECOND BRIGADE.—There was a very fair attendance at Creedmoor August 25 to shoot for the Marksmen's Badge and third class practice. There were 400 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates present. Ninth regiment, 135; Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery; 11th regiment, 75; Captain Keefer; 71st regiment, 170; Lieutenant-Colonel Chadwick; Colonel Richard Vose, 71st regiment, field officer of the day; Surgeon Bryant, 71st regiment, medical officer; and Colonel Van Wyck, brigade inspector of rifle practice.

The following were the scores for the badge:

SECOND BRIGADE STAFF.	
Major C. E. Orvis.....	39
Col. Wm. E. Van Wyck.....	34
Captain Berndt.....	30
Lieutenant Gilsey.....	29
Captain Scott.....	28

NINTH REGIMENT.	
Colonel Hitchcock.....	44
Sergeant Kneeland.....	37
Private Graham.....	37
" Zeller.....	36
" Laidlow.....	36
" Montgomery.....	35
Lieut.-Col. Montgomery.....	34
Corporal Jeffery.....	34
Major Prior.....	32
Captain Walton.....	32
Private Thurber.....	31
" Kholberg.....	31
Sergeant West.....	31
Lieut. Hertzler.....	31
Sergeant Wreede.....	31
Private Wilson.....	30
Lieutenant Hurry.....	30
Private McKenzie.....	30
Sergeant Cooper.....	30
Sergeant Coburn.....	29
Sergeant Wolf.....	29
Sergeant Ward.....	29
Private Zeller.....	29
Lieutenant Blenxon.....	28
Captain Hussey.....	28
Sergeant Reizer.....	28
Drum-Major Hill.....	27
Private Donegan.....	27
" Walther.....	27
" McCabe.....	27
" Conlin.....	27
Sergeant Strauss.....	27
Private Leyden.....	26
" Donnelly.....	26
" Banta.....	26
" Bummell.....	26
" Hoecker.....	26
" Didway.....	26
" Scott.....	26
" Frank.....	26
" Marcotte.....	26
" Hunterman.....	25
" Elvery.....	25
Sergeant Sullivan.....	25
Private Rowe.....	25
" Stroh.....	25
" Cricker.....	25
" Bryce.....	25
Captain Britton.....	25
Lieutenant Campbell.....	25
Lieutenant De Groot.....	25
Sergeant Warnat.....	25
Private Virkneil.....	25
" Donnell.....	25

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.	
Lieutenant Lorch.....	36
Private Lorch.....	35
" Reinhardt.....	31
" Deising.....	30
Private Hebleich.....	29
Sergeant Oechle.....	26
Corporal Brauns.....	25

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.	
Private Robertson.....	45
Drummer Smith.....	44
" Cochran.....	40
Ord. Sergeant Wyatt.....	38
Private Duke.....	38
Captain Clark.....	38
Private Williams.....	38
Corporal Wilson.....	38
Private Person.....	37
Sergeant Voeuburg.....	36
Corporal Pritchard.....	34
Private McDonald.....	34
Sergeant Steele.....	34
Private Stevenson.....	34
" Munzinger, Jr.....	34
Sergeant White.....	33
Corporal Davis.....	33
Private Addison.....	32
Sergeant Hamilton.....	32
Captain Orser.....	31
Sergeant Twiss.....	31
Lieutenant Elliot.....	30
Corporal Hall.....	30
Lieutenant McLaren.....	30
Private Thompson.....	30
" Herminer.....	29
Lieut.-Col. Chadcock.....	29
Private Gerhaty.....	28
" Annett.....	28
" Odehl.....	28
" Abbott.....	28
Corporal Imly.....	27
Heyndman.....	27
Sergeant Vreeland.....	27
Private Stone.....	27
Sergeant Gillar.....	27
Private Campbell.....	27
Sergeant Severe.....	26
Private Lindsey.....	26
" Allison.....	26
" King.....	26
Sergeant Milne.....	26
Lieutenant Milne.....	25
Sergeant Holland.....	25
" Naley.....	25
Corporal Wheary.....	25
Private Downy.....	25
" Gardner.....	25

The weather was clear and favorable for good shooting, and the scores were generally good. Following qualified at all ranges by making 25 out of a possible 50 points in each class:

	300 and 400 yds.	200 and 500 yds.
Seventy-first regiment.....	74	26
Eleventh regiment.....	25	7
Ninth regiment.....	33	55
Total.....	132	88

THIRD BRIGADE.—We should be glad to chronicle a stronger representation of this brigade at Creedmoor than was apparent August 24. Of late there has been a very slim attendance from several brigades out of those qualified to shoot at long range. It is said that more than 800 men of the 3d Brigade were qualified to shoot for the Marksmen's Badge, but only 253 men were present. Colonel Clark, of the 7th regiment, was in command; Captain Casey, of the same regiment, officer of the day, and Major Wylie, Brigade I. R. P., supervised the practice. The regiments paraded: 7th, 95; 8th, 120; 69th, 38. After the ranges at 300 and 400 yards were shot over, the contest for Marksmen's badges began at 200 and 500 yards at 2 P. M. Those qualifying at 300 and 400 yards are: 7th regiment, 14; 8th regiment, 45; 69th regiment, 19. Following are the scores:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
Private Adams.....	36
" Cooper.....	36
" Hall.....	35
Captain Houghton.....	33
Private Voorhis.....	31
" McKenna.....	31
" Boyle.....	30
Sergeant Bell.....	40
Lieutenant Gee.....	39
Corporal Beattie.....	35
Sergeant Murphy.....	35
Private Smith.....	35
" Bradigan.....	33
Sergeant Buckbee.....	33
Private Dale.....	32
" Newman.....	31
Corporal Pfaffman.....	29
Private R. Campbell.....	28
" Meagher.....	28
Sergeant Tracey.....	28
Sergeant Conover.....	30
Corporal Marshall.....	29
Private Hudson.....	27
" Watkins.....	26
Captain Casey.....	26
Private Keller.....	26
" Lore.....	25

EIGHTH REGIMENT.	
Private Porter.....	28
" Morgan.....	27
Sergeant O'Brien.....	27
Private C. Campbell.....	27
" Donnelly.....	27
Sergeant Lamy.....	26
Private Sexton.....	26
" O'Halloran.....	26
" Simpson.....	26
Captain Ross.....	26
Private Tier.....	25
" Healy.....	25

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.	
Private Hand.....	40
Major Duffy.....	39
Sergeant Burrows.....	37
Lieutenant McFeely.....	36
Colonel Cavanagh.....	36
Lieutenant Barton.....	33
Private Carter.....	32
Lieut.-Col. Dempsey.....	28
Captain Cushing.....	28
Sergeant Burke.....	28
Corporal Corr.....	28
" Connor.....	27
Quartermaster O'Connor.....	27
Sergeant Meagher.....	25
Adjutant Moran.....	25
Sergeant O'Leary.....	25
Private Killcross.....	25
Sergeant Henson.....	25
Corporal Hickey.....	25
Sergeant Cunningham.....	25

BRIGADE STAFF.	
Colonel Scott.....	40
Major Wylie.....	35
Dr. Morris.....	32
Adjutant Johnston.....	32
Captain Grey.....	28
Lieut.-Col. Schilling.....	27
Major Holland.....	26

Two of the Victorian team were present for practice, but suffered somewhat from idle curiosity. The scores of the Victorian team, ten shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards were: Lieutenant T. T. Draper, 129; Captain B. J. Wardill, 118; Captain B. J. Greenfield, 115.

POPPENHUSEN BADGE.—The wind and weather were favorable for the practice which took place August 26 at Creedmoor. As is well known, this match was open for all members N. R. A. Following are the leading scores, the highest possible number 50 points:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Aggre.
Geo. Waterman.....	21	21	42
Colonel G. D. Scott.....	19	21	40
W. H. Richards.....	21	19	40
E. De Forest.....	17	22	39
C. H. Eagle.....	18	21	39
A. B. Van Hensen.....	15	23	38
T. R. Murphy.....	19	19	38
J. W. Gardner.....	19	19	38
T. W. Linton.....	21	17	38
J. C. Abrams.....	17	20	37
A. J. Dam, Jr.....	18	19	37
J. F. Buttman.....	19	18	37
J. E. Price.....	20	17	37
G. F. Merchant.....	20	16	36
C. W. White.....	13	21	34
J. T. Van Kenseleer.....	15	19	34
D. Cameron.....	16	18	34
C. F. Robbins.....	17	16	33
D. D. Wylie.....	12	20	32
S. S. Hubbard, Jr.....	15	17	32
Dr. M. Morris.....	17	15	32
J. E. Irwin.....	16	16	32
W. C. Clark.....	19	13	32
C. E. Burns.....	20	12	32
D. E. Vannet.....	16	15	31
D. Chauncey, Jr.....	15	14	29
T. L. Camerden.....	11	16	27
J. L. Farley.....	18	9	27
H. Funke, Jr.....	18	8	26
J. F. Luther.....	11	13	24
M. A. Scull.....	16	6	22
James Ross.....	16	6	22

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The American team have done some good shooting at Creedmoor the last week, as the following record of their practice on Tuesday, August 29, and Wednesday, August 30, will show:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Totals.
Gen. Dakin.....	68	68	72	208
Isaac L. Allen.....	71	70	67	204
L. Weber.....	73	71	65	209
Lieut. Anderson.....	72	72	68	212
Major H. Fulton.....	68	69	67	204
C. E. Overbaugh.....	64	67	58	189
C. E. Blydenburgh.....	70	74	55	199
N. Washburn.....	69	70	66	205
Lt.-Col. Farwell.....	71	61	66	198
Col. J. A. Shaffer.....	73	71	65	209
B. Rathbone.....	72	72	61	205
L. C. Bruce.....	69	70	59	198
Major H. S. Jewell.....	70	71	59	200
F. Hyde.....	63	73	58	194
Major G. W. Yale.....	72	70	49	191

We give below the aggregate scores since the 8th August.

	8th.	9th.	16th.	23d.	28th.	30th.
lton.....	203	200	199	192	195	201
len.....	201	188	183	198	204	202
thbone.....	206	198	202	196	189	194
ber.....	190	187	200	190	199	193
kin.....	196	181	185	200	206	189
rwel.....	193	204	192	198	191	178
uce.....	180	186	186	203	188	201
le.....	189	176	176	180	176	176
Totals.....	1,558	1,520	1,523	1,557	1,548	1,534
	Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.	
lton.....	1,190	198.33	Dakin.....	1,157	192.83	
len.....	1,176	197.56	Farwell.....	1,156	192.66	
thbone.....	1,185	197.50	Bruce.....	1,144	190.66	
ber.....	1,159	193.16	Yale.....	1,073	178.83	

A quiet meeting was held after the practice to determine upon a final selection of the team. The result of the conference was the selection of the following as the best average for professional skill with the rifle, as well as in matters of temperament and physical condition:

Team—Dakin, Farwell, Weber, Fulton, Yale, Bruce, Rathbone, and Allen.

Reserve—Hyde, Jewell, Shaffer, Washburn, Blydenburgh, Anderson, and Overbaugh.

All the above are in excellent form, and the prospects for some extraordinary shooting were never so good.

The Australians who shot at the same time with the Americans made the following record:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Totals.
Capt H. King.....	69	70	62	201
Capt. Smith.....	68	67	64	199
Capt. Wardill.....	72	72	61	205
D. Geo.....	70	70	67	207
Major Sleep.....	65	69	61	195
Lieut. Maddocks.....	69	58	61	188
F. T. Draper.....	62	63	63	188
Capt. Greenfield.....	64	55	62	181

On Tuesday the best eight of the Americans made the extraordinary aggregate of 1,577, fifty-eight points ahead of the Australians, who made 1,519, the highest possible being 1,800; the Americans showing 87.61 per cent., and the Australians 84.39 per cent. The weather was as fine as possible for shooting.

those brilliant relics of antiquity, the brass "twelves" which are of no possible account now-a-days, and not in keeping with the otherwise admirable appointments and armament of the division. The following is the strength present and absent at the muster:

SEPARATE TROOP.					
Present.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Sergts.	Corp'l
1	1	1	1	7	6
Absent.					
1	1	1	10		
					Total. Agg.
					33-51

BATTERY K.					
Present.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Sergts.	Corp'l	Pri.
1	1	2	6	5	48-62
Absent.					
2d Lt. Corp. Mus. Priv.	1	1	5		
					Total. Agg.
					8-70

Lieut. Col. Probst, division ordnance officer, accompanied the division inspector in uniform. Gen. Shaler, Col. Sheldon, Col. Barron, Surgeon Paine, Div. Q. M.: Col. Van Winkle, were present, and Inspector General Woodward, S. N. Y.

The organization were reviewed and inspected jointly, and afterwards mustered.

From the return of the division for the quarter ending June 20, 1876, we take the following items:

PRESENT STRENGTH.		
	Off. Enlisted.	Aug.
Division Hdqrs.	12	12
1st Brigade.	98	1732
2d "	110	2048
3d "	106	1975
3d Cavalry.	34	443
Separate Troop.	4	60
Washington Greys.	4	59
Bat. B.	5	102
Bat. K.	3	59
Present strength Div.	376	6478
Strength last return.	367	6133
Net gain.	9	345

Three hundred and twenty-one of this gain is in the 2d Brigade.

Elections—Eighth regiment, W. G. Quinn, 1st lieutenant company A.

Resignations tendered—Capt. Aschenbach, 5th regiment, from physical disability. Capt. E. Lamb, same regiment, expiration term service.

Discharged—On surgeon's certificate, Private Jos. Miller, Battery K.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The coming team of the 32d practiced at Creedmoor August 28. Each figure represents five shots out of a possible score of 25. The following is the result:

	300 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
Captain Schlig.	20 18 20	17 19 15	109
Otto Schneeloch.	18 18 17	21 22 12	108
Private Blumenschein.	16 21 16	19 21 11	104
Colonel Roehr.	16 13 21	16 19 16	101
Captain Ritter.	18 17 17	13 22 7	94
Corporal Schunck.	17 19 17	8 17 13	91
Sergeant Douch.	12 19 16	17 17 10	91
Private Bode.	13 20 14	13 20 9	89
" Weiss.	16 12 17	15 16 12	88
" Kreuder.	20 17 11	14 16 0	78
Captain Schmidt.	13 13 12	5 11 16	70

Forty-seventh Regiment.—The second competition for the Diamond Badge was shot at Creedmoor on Friday, August 25, under the supervision of Captain Alvah G. Brown, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. The winning and leading scores are as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	G. Tot.
Lieutenant Condon.	23	29	57
Corporal Parker.	23	26	49
Lieutenant Morio.	22	24	46
Private Backofen.	23	23	46
Captain Gaylor.	16	27	43
Private Bailey.	26	17	43
Lieutenant Phelan.	21	21	42
Sergeant Whaley.	16	25	41
Private Vaughan.	22	19	41
Colonel Austen.	23	18	41
Lieutenant Hoffman.	22	18	40
Captain Tuttle.	25	14	39
Private Scull.	31	7	38
Captain Brown.	21	13	34
Sergeant Glover.	26	8	34
Private Brown.	10	17	27
Lieutenant-Colonel Brownell.	18	8	26
Private Lobdell.	16	9	25
" Harris.	20	5	25

Forty-fourth Battalion.—Captain Pettit is organizing a team for the State Match at Creedmoor. Starting with twenty men, the number has been reduced to seventeen and will be still further reduced to fourteen before the 5th, or 6th of September, when they start in company with the team of the 48th from Oswego for Creedmoor. At their last practice the 44th team made 419 out of a possible 600, or 69.83 per cent. The 48th have made as high as 480, or 80 per cent. The following is the organization of the team: Captain, James F. Pettit; Treasurer, Colonel Robert Brown; Committee of Arrangements for Creedmoor Shoot, John Figary, M. J. Blakeley and Charles Van Orden. The 44th is located in Binghamton and its vicinity.

Hudson River Range.—The left wing of the 20th Battalion, Companies C, D, E and F shot at this range Aug. 28, when the shooting, as the Poughkeepsie Eagle informs us, "was characterized by an entire lack of discipline, and an utter disregard for the rules of shooting, one company in particular, Company F, allowing their poorer shots to score by proxy, the better shots doing the shooting. The number that qualified for the second-class is Company E, 12, Company F, 12, and Company D, 3. Three from E and one from F scored the required amount at the longer range, thereby qualifying for the first class. The Brigade-Commander and staff qualified for the second-class, with the following scores out of a possible 50.

Brig. Gen. Parker.	41
Lieut.-Col. Van Keuren.	34
Major Davis.	37
Capt. Adriance.	35
Capt. Johnson.	38

Of nine out of fourteen the following qualified for Marksman's Badge: Col. Lindley, Lieut. Col. Claiborne, Lieut. Williams, I. Co., Sergeant Morrow, D. Co., Private Congor, I. Private Horrocks, I. Sergeant Osborn, D. Sergeant Ward, I and Lieut. Schrader.

There was a military match August 29, and the Eagle informs us that the range and everything

connected with the shooting was in a very satisfactory condition, but the number of entries was so very small as to probably discourage the directors of the range from ever again arranging an exclusive military match. The match was open to members of the Fifth Division, and the only representative of it with the exception of the 21st Regiment entries and one member of the Brigade staff was in the person of Private E. Standing, of the 19th Battalion, Newburgh. The following is the scores of the winners:

Lieut. Owen Cook.	4 4 5 4 0-17
Col. Lindley.	2 4 3 3 0-12
Private Standing.	2 4 3 3 0-12

The Bald Eagle Battery occupied the range Aug. 22. Of it the Eagle says: "The members evinced great interest in shooting, and showed a desire to make themselves proficient in the shooting regulations as possible. The absence of the rifle inspector, however, impeded their wishes as regards the knowledge that they should have received from him. Of the forty that paraded there were ten that qualified for entry in the second-class, and all of these failed at the longer or first-class distance. The command presented a very fine appearance on their march to and from the range.

SCOTCH TEAM.—The Scotch Team arrived Aug. 30, and were received by a deputation from the Scottish-American Rifle Club. Lieut. Col. Macdonald is the captain of the Team. In the afternoon of the same day the Scotch Team appeared at Creedmoor, where they were cordially welcomed by Major Fulton and others. Sir Randall Roberts, Captain of the Irish Wimbledon Team, was also present. The Scottish American Rifle Club, Col. John W. Marshall, president, gave a reception and banquet to the visiting team from Scotland, at the rooms of the New York Caldonian Club, 118 Sullivan street, N. Y., Monday evening, Sept. 4, at 7 o'clock. Messrs. Wm. Lindsey and Henry Fulton are the invitation committee.

NORTHWESTERN R. A.—The Giles Brothers and Co. prize, a silver ice urn, presented by them to the winning team in Inter-State match, shot December 29, 1875, at Chicago, was shot for by members of the winning team on Chicago Rifle Club Range August 18, and was won by Mr. Geo. Willard. Following is the score out of a possible 50:

George Willard, 49; J. A. Shaffer, 49; A. G. Alford, 49; W. Burnham, 45; R. S. Thompson, 45; O. C. Blackmer, 44.

The following, not members of the team, made the following score at same time: H. G. Horn, 45; S. E. Bliss, 38.

IRELAND.—The Inman Line steamship "City of Berlin," which sailed from Queenstown Aug. 25, has on board the Irish Rifle Team, which is to compete in the International Rifle Matches.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—In the provincial rifle competition Aug. 24 the National Silver Medal was won by Captain Bixley, with 83 points, at ranges of 200, 500 and 700 yards, seven rounds at each. The Governor General's Silver Medal was won by Lieutenant Warden, of the 8th Cavalry, making 84 points, and the Bronze Medal by Sergeant Hunter, of the Engineers, with 83 points.

CANADIAN TEAM.—The team of riflemen who are to represent Canada at the International Rifle Match at Creedmoor, practised at Toronto Aug. 25. The distances were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. A good score was made. The team will have another day's practice, and will leave for New York on the 7th of September.

NEW YORK.

Forty-eighth.—The veterans of Oswego County, N. Y., held an annual reunion and picnic at Pulaski, N. Y., Aug. 25, Company I, 48th regiment, acting as escort.

Forty-fourth Regiment.—G. O. 1, Binghamton, August 24, directs the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of this battalion to assemble in full uniform for battalion drill, at the armory September 1, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT LIGHT GUARD.—Capt. Quimbley and Lieut. Hochgraff, of this company, were placed in arrest August 17 by Colonel Lookhead, of their regiment (Third), for alleged disobedience of orders and absence without leave. On the arrival of the Light Guard at the camp of the regiment Lieutenant Wormer was directed to return with his company to their armory at Detroit, as there was no provision in the way of camp and garrison equipage for them. They were expected back from Philadelphia by 12 M. on the 14th August. Colonel Lookhead "disclaims any personal feelings, and regrets that he was called upon to enforce the discipline which the regulations require."

OHIO.

RESIGNATION.—General A. T. Wikoff has sent to Governor Hayes his resignation as Adjutant-General in order to be able to devote his whole time to his position as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. His resignation was accepted with a very flattering commendation of his official conduct, and Charles N. Karr, of Cincinnati, appointed, August 26, in his stead.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE AT PENNSYLVANIA.—We publish the following letter from a correspondent at Erie, Pa., though the errors of statement in regard to the parade of August 10, which he corrects, did not find place in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: For the parade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on August 10 five companies of the 7th Division, having gray uniforms, were formed into a battalion called the Hartman's Grays; the Titusville Citizen's Corps were assigned to this battalion, and being guests of the division were given the colors. Most of the reports of the parade give the credit of the whole battalion to the Citizens Corps, while they were merely one of the six companies forming it. I do not wish to detract from the merits of the corps, but merely to claim for the balance of the battalion their share of the credit. Again, the Citizens Corps are distinguished as having worn white havelocks. It is true they did, but all the battalion did the same. The McLane Light Guard, of Erie, wore havelocks and white fatigue caps, and the balance of the battalion admiring them, adapted them also. The formation of the battalion was as follows, viz.: Venango Grays, Franklin; Sharon Rifles, Co. G, 15th regiment; Oil City Grays, Co. D, 17th regiment; Titusville Citizens Corps; McLane Light Guard, Erie, Co. C, 27th regiment; Sheridan Guard, Erie, Co. G, 17th regiment. Yours,

RHODE ISLAND.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.—This battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Elihu Dyer, had their first target practice at Rocky Point August 24. The battalion paraded on foot, marching well, and showing good instruction. Two smooth-bore six-pdrs. were sent to the ground ahead of the battalion to be used in the practice. The target was of wood ten feet square placed on a raft and anchored 900 yards distant from the shore in the bay. The pieces were unlimbered and placed in position, the line of fire extending in the direction

of Warren. Soon after arriving, the battalion went through dress parade, which was not as well executed as could have been wished, the men standing very poorly during the sound-off. Captain E. B. Crocker was detailed as officer of the day, and under his directions headquarters tents were soon erected on the corner of the hill commanding a full view of guns and target. The wind blew very fresh from the southward, directly across the line of fire; the water was very rough, causing the target to swing round and be very unsteady. The ammunition was not fixed, the shot were rough cast, and the seat of the pendulum house on both pieces was poorly and improperly adjusted; but with all these defects the practice was very good indeed. The gunners did extremely well in pointing, the main cause of target having so few shots in it, not enough was allowed for the wind which was very strong across the line of fire. Firing began at 12 M. and continued three hours, each man being allowed three shots. Two hundred and nineteen shots were fired with the following effect: Frank Vickiey, Battery A, one shot, outer circle of target; to him, was awarded the first prize of two dollars; Lieutenant Burr, Battery A, ricochet shot outer circle; Thomas Platt, Battery B, two line shots; H. B. Miner, Battery B, two line shots; W. F. Foster, Battery B, two line shots; Lieutenant Abbott, Battery A, ricochet shot, outer line; Chas. Clemens, Battery B, one direct shot over centre; Frank Howe, Battery A, one shot right and over centre; Mr. Radcliff, Battery B, one shot right and over centre.

The committee were General F. Miller, Colonel G. L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and Colonel D. W. Lyman. After the shooting the battalion partook of a shore dinner, after which was review and dress parade, General Miller reviewing officer, accompanied by Colonel Andrews and Captain F. S. Arnold, assistant quartermaster-general. At 5:30 o'clock the battalion embarked for Providence, making short parade on arrival in that city, and dismissed on Exchange Place.

CONNECTICUT.

CAMP ISRAEL PUTNAM.—Brigade G. O. No. 4, dated Norwalk, Conn., August 28, and G. O. No. 5, dated Philadelphia September 1, prescribes the regulations for the encampment at Philadelphia from September 1 to 9, which bears the name of Connecticut's venerated hero "Old Put." Entrance to and exit from the camp will be at the guard quarters of the 2d regiment, where an officer or non-commissioned officer from each of the other regiments will be stationed at the post to examine and register passes which will be registered at the guard quarters, and a record kept of the time of departure and return of the bearers. Officers will not leave camp without first obtaining leave of absence from their colonel. Passes to leave camp and leaves of absence will be given only in exceptional and necessary cases. Giving the countersign will not entitle privates or non-commissioned officers to enter the camp or cross the line of sentinels. The provost guard will be distinguished by a white badge, with the words "Provost Guard" printed thereon, worn on the left breast. All officers and men will respect its authority, and assist its members, when necessary, in the performance of their duties. Strict attention to the neatness and cleanliness of the camp is enjoined on officers and men, and the military pride of the command is appealed to to make its camp a model of order, quiet, and neatness. The order of duty for the encampment commences with reveille at 5:30 A. M. and closes with taps at 10 P. M. The regiments will visit the Exposition as follows: The 2d and 3d on Monday and Wednesday, the 1st and 4th on Tuesday and Friday. On Thursday the brigade will be reviewed by his Excellency Governor Fessenden, at the camp at 10 A. M., and will give a dress parade in the Exposition grounds at 4:30 P. M. The mess rooms will be opened at ten minutes after the meal calls are sounded. Twenty minutes will be allowed for eating. Visitors will be permitted in the camp without passes from 7:30 A. M. until 6 P. M. During other hours they must be provided with passes. Venders and peddlers will not be allowed in the camp without written permission from brigade headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—The Boston "Journal" August 28 says that charges have been made against Adjutant-General Cunningham, to the effect that he received bribes from a firm which furnished supplies to the State. Governor Rice has appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

VERMONT.

The First regiment State Militia went into camp at St. Albans Aug. 29, for a five days muster. The camp presents a fine appearance; the men are the stalwart Green Mountain build, gentlemanly and soldierly in appearance. A battalion dress parade and review by the Governor of the State and his staff took place Aug. 30. The field and staff officers of the regiment are: Colonel, T. S. Peck; Lieut.-Col., W. L. Greenleaf; Major, D. Martin; Major, Carlos W. Carr; Adjutant, A. D. Toney; Quartermaster, William Smith; Commissary, S. E. Weston; Surgeon, J. O. Cramp-ton; Assistant Surgeon, Charles P. Thayer. Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant-Major, H. M. Stafford; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Edward E. Greenleaf; Ordnance Sergeant, G. Gregory Smith; Commissary Sergeant, J. S. Spaulding; Hospital Steward, Barney E. Mead, Drum-Major, George C. Hastings.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—JACOB BOSSERT and William Distelkamp have been elected first and second lieutenant, respectively, in the 32d regiment.

—BATTERY K, 1st Division, were in camp August 26 and 29. There was an inspection of this command and of the Separate Troop of Cavalry on the 27th August.

—SECOND Lieutenant Henry Miller, of Company D, 33d regiment, having faithfully served eight years, has signified his intention to retire from active service.

—A RIFLE match took place at Newport, R. I., August 26, for a Peabody-Martini rifle, 530 yards; five dollars entrance, five shots each. There were fifteen entries, they being summer residents, but only seven of them participated. E. H. Totten won the prize, making 30.

—A BATTALION drill of the six city companies of the 21st regiment takes place on Monday evening, September 4.

—THE Kingston, N. Y., people are talking of establishing a range in their vicinity.

—FIRST Lieutenant Robert Moll and Sergeant Frederick Schneider, of Company F, have been appointed instructors of the 33d Brooklyn regiment recruits.

—THE farmers in the vicinity of Creedmoor complain that their chicken coops are robbed. It is said that the farmers are organizing a Flint-lock Club to prevent the "riflers" from overloading their stomachs with poultry and peas.

—ON dit that the expediency of a parade of the 1st Division some time in October with a view of assisting at the dedication of the Lafayette Monument has been under discussion informally. In that case it is not improbable that the Governor of the State may review the troops.

—TRANSY'S Corps of New York State National Guard arrived at Philadelphia August 28 from Troy, N. Y. These are mostly veterans of New York regiments, and number eighty-five men. They are accompanied by a fine band and under the com

mand of Colonel J. E. Golf, and are quartered at the Atlas Hotel.

—The Amateur Rifle Club, of Rochester, invites all rifle shots to a competition on the Seventh Division Range, at Rochester, September 5. First prize, a gold badge, \$30; second prize, a Remington military rifle; third, \$15 cash; fourth, \$10 cash; fifth, \$5 cash; open to all comers. Weapon, any rifle; distances, 200 yards and 500 yards; rounds, ten at each distance, with two sighting shots. Entrance fee, \$1. Rules—The Creedmoor regulations for 1876. Entries can be made by addressing or calling on the secretary and treasurer, E. S. Combs, No. 4 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.

—The 122d N. Y. Volunteers held their annual reunion at Fairmount by a basket picnic, an address of welcome being delivered by Mr. Jonathan B. White and responded to by C. A. Weaver. A letter was read from Major-General Alex. Shaler, commander of the brigade to which the 122d belonged. Dinner followed, and the dress parade, Adjutant O. V. Tracey forming the regiment and Colonel H. H. Walpole reviewing it. Fifty-one members answered the roll call.

—The Utica Citizens Corps, Col. Thomas M. Davis, accompanied by General McQuade and other Utica heroes, went on their annual excursion August 22. At Syracuse they paraded under the escort of the Summer Corps, and at Oswego were reviewed by Companies A and C of the 48th, leaving late at night for the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

M. V. M. TAUNTON.—The latest U. S. Army Regulations can be obtained of D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York.

J. W. W. Fort Lyon.—The pay of a bugler U. S. N. is \$31.50 per month; that of musician of a flag ship (first class), \$36.50; second class, \$31.50.

ENGINEER, Willet's Point, asks: Does the cartridge cal.-45 Springfield for carbine contain the same amount of powder as cartridge for rifle, same make and calibre? ANSWER.—The carbine cartridge contains 55 grains powder, the rifle cartridge 70 grains. The spare room in the carbine cartridge is filled with paper wads.

G. M. C., Boston, asks: Please inform me if a sentinel receives the countersign at arms post or at the point of the bayonet? ANSWER.—The sentinel takes the position of "arms post," but requires the challenged person to halt at a distance equal to the length of a musket until the countersign is given; he is thus in readiness to use the point of the bayonet if necessary.

MODERN NAVIES.

NO. III.—NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The frigate *Congress* is the next ship to be noticed in the progress of naval affairs in this country. She sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., in 1842, for the Mediterranean, and became at once an object of admiration to all naval connoisseurs, not only for her admirable proportions and graceful lines (comparing her, of course, with the models of that day), but for her heavy battery, and the ease with which she carried it. She had withal great speed, was very weatherly, and quick working. But through the genius of Fulton, the U. S. S. had long ere this taken the first step towards the formation of a steam Navy. In 1814 the U. S. S. *Fulton*, designed by Fulton himself, was launched in New York. She carried twenty long 32s, a formidable battery at that time, and may be considered as marking one of the most important eras in the history of navies. She was the first ship in which the attempt at a shot proof hull was made.

The *Princeton* comes next in order as marking the development of naval science. For this ship and the several principles exhibited in the details of her construction, the country is indebted to the late Commodore Robt. T. Stockton. The *Princeton* (designed by Commodore Stockton, engines and boilers by Ericsson) was launched in Philadelphia in 1844. She was the first to introduce the Ericsson propeller; carried her engines and boilers below the water line; had a telescope smoke-stack, shutting down below her hammock rail, and a battery of two 12 inch guns and ten 42 pound carronades, an altogether exceptionally heavy armament. No attempt had been made up to this time in any navy to mount such extraordinarily heavy guns afloat.

In 1855 the *Merrimac* class of frigates was launched. The *Merrimac* herself was sent to England, where she attracted so much attention for her splendid proportions and great fighting powers, that the English designed their *Orlando* and *Diadem* class specially to compete with her. A clever English writer on naval affairs observes: "It was not until comparatively recent times that the navies of different powers began seriously to vie with each other in the introduction of the very destructive ordnance now in use, the largest known specimens of which are to be seen on board the new American frigates"—the *Merrimac* class.

Finally, in the list of wooden steam vessels came the classes represented by the *Florida* (née *Wampanoag*), 4,220 tons displacement, *Congress* (née *Pushmataha*), 3,000, and *Kearsarge*, 1,550 tons, designed for exceptionally high speed, and launched in 1861-64. These were in due time followed by the English with the *Inconstant* (5,400 tons displacement) and class. In designing her (1866), "the features of her American predecessors were kept carefully in view in determining her size, speed and armament." She was frigate-built, however, and differed from the originals in a number of essential particulars. (Appen. to Admiralty Committee on Designs, p. 290.)

In 1861, the war of the Rebellion broke out, and on the 8th of March, 1862, the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac* (the steam frigate above referred to converted) appeared in the Hampton Roads. In no great while she destroyed the old sailing frigates *Congress* and *Umbagog*; and as a new element in ship fighting, she spread dismay and demoralization on every side. Those splendid wooden steam frigates the *Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, with their heavy batteries, were of no avail with such an antagonist. Their day had suddenly passed. Every one saw that the *Merrimac* was master of the situation and had absolute and complete command of the roads, and people's minds at once reverted to the English campaign of September, 1777, when Lord Howe, ascending the Chesapeake, landed a force at its head, near Elk river; and when after gaining the battle of Brandywine he entered Philadelphia.

The triumph of the *Merrimac* was short lived. The appearance of the *Monitor* upon the scene, and its dramatic encounter with the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, directed the attention of the world at once to the novel creation of Ericsson, and as the result of it, the *Monitor* system of Ericsson has been introduced not only into our Navy, but into European navies generally, for coast and harbor defence, for which it is mainly designed.

The last type of man-of-war we shall refer to as indicating the great and rapid changes in the mode of naval warfare, is the *Alarm*, designed by the distinguished Admiral of the Navy. Being a ram, she is intended to fight head on, and combines successfully the heaviest ordnance, with the offensive torpedo. But her chief merit consists in her facility for stern-board and quick turning, qualities which alone (high speed assumed) will render a vessel of this description of value. It will be seen from the foregoing, that, in certain branches of naval science, America has led the way. To the list may be added the name of Colonel Bomford, who first introduced horizontal shell firing with the columbiad, the drawings of which were taken to France, where the system was introduced by, and took the name of, General Paixhans; of Mr. R. L. Stevens,* of Hoboken, who brought out the method of plating ships with iron; of Bushnel, who rendered the use of the torpedo practicable.

Nor is the Navy without its triumphs in the peaceful fields of science. The Exploring Expedition, and that to Japan; the inter-oceanic canal surveys, Arctic voyages, and those for deep-sea soundings; the Pacific explorations for hidden dangers, and the distant voyage of the *Sinatarra*, which, like that of the celebrated Cook's to Otaheite in 1769, was undertaken for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, show how valuable may be the returns made to the country in time of peace by a well employed Navy; while the Naval Observatory, Coast Survey, Hydrographic office, Torpedo Station, and Naval Academy, are quietly and unobtrusively, but steadily and surely, working their way in the broad domain of scientific research, and adding daily to the common stock of useful information.

* See admirable sketch of Life of Mr. Stevens, by R. H. Thurston—Journal of the Franklin Institute.

The Palmer House, of Chicago, issues an illustrated pamphlet, in which are truthfully set forth the attractions of this grand caravanserie, with "its vast rotunda, halls, and corridors," its "almost royal furniture," its rare frescoes and marble wainscoting, floorings and staircase. It has a frontage of 250 feet on one street, 256 feet on another, and 131 feet on a third; 700 rooms, and cost completed and furnished, including ground, \$3,500,000. It is an immense house, most complete in all of its appointments, in every way worthy of the liberal ideas of its large hearted owner, Mr. Potter Palmer.

An English naval officer whose letter appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, writes home as follows, from China: "In a war with Russia (a not improbable thing), a well organized Turkish iron-clad fleet, the materiel of which does exist, would, with its English leaders and English habits and regulations, be of incalculable assistance and value. But the case of the Turks is peculiar, and applies to no other naval power. We know that the Chinese openly declare that the armaments, which have become so extraordinarily formidable of late, are intended solely for use against ourselves. A Chinese alliance is a thing not to be dreamed of. A Chinese war may break out to-morrow, yet we allow some of our best officers to come out and organize Chinese forces, so that they must give us great trouble in actual conflict, and must, even in peace, give the Chinese officials a sense of strength which largely increases their bumptiousness and their power of obstructing treaty rights. The Japanese have here, at this moment, a most respectable little squadron entirely organized by Englishmen. They have too small iron-clads, which, though far inferior in strength and efficiency to the French and English flagships on the station, are immeasurably more effective than the ships of any other Power in these waters. Now, ministers may report to the foreign office what they please; but no power on earth will shake the conviction of every educated Japanese that these ships of his country are kept up, and added to, chiefly, if not solely, to impress the foreigners with the might of Japan, and prevent its being bullied into treaties which it believes to be against its interests. The government at Yedo is very desirous of withdrawing the extra-territorial jurisdiction of our consuls, and the sums of money they are expending here on iron-clads, etc., are merely an investment with that end in view. The alliance that Japan will make with a European Power will be with Russia. Then we shall see the result of letting our best instructors come out here to train the navy."

The single victory at Coulmiers won by French arms in the disastrous war of 1870 has been commemorated by raising a monument to the memory of those who fell in winning it. Over the remains of 1,500 French soldiers a cross has been erected, and the completion of the work was signalized by the formal blessing of the Bishop and by a funeral oration by Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines.

"We receive," says the *Paris Journal*, "the news of the marriage of Count de Fersant with Mlle. Marie Poisson. The bridegroom was a sub-lieutenant of artillery during the last war, and had both his legs carried off at Sedan by a cannon ball. The young people were affianced in their infancy, and the lady insisted upon keeping her word. She is the daughter of a very wealthy ship owner, while her husband has only the cross of the Legion of Honor."

WHAT THE BULLET SANG.

O joy of creation,
To be!
O rapture to fly
And be free!
Be the battle lost or won,
Though its smoke shall hide the sun,
I shall find my Love—the one
Born for me!

I shall know him where he stands,
All alone,
With the power in his hands
Not o'erthrown;
I shall know him by his face,
By his godlike front and grace;
I shall hold him for a space,
All my own!

It is he—O my Love!
So bold!
It is I—all thy love
Foretold!
It is I. O Love, what bliss!
Dost thou answer to my kiss?
Ah, sweetheart, what is this?
Lie there
So cold!

—Bret Harte in *Harper's Weekly*.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PARLIAMENT, which has just brought its session to a close, has this year let the English army severely alone.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY LYNCH TALBOT, of the Royal Artillery, dropped dead, Aug. 22, at his residence in Halifax, N. S.

LORD NAPIER of Magdala presided at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, over the distribution of commissions to the graduating cadets.

A FEW days ago the horse which the late Emperor Napoleon rode at Sedan, and which was soon after purchased by the Duke of Sutherland, got his leg so badly broken at Lairg, Sutherlandshire, that it had to be shot.

THE officers implicated in the murder of the foreign Consuls were formally degraded at Salonica, Aug. 22, before the public, and salutes were exchanged between the forts and the foreign men-of-war.

ADVICES received at London, Aug. 24, from Cape Coast Castle, dated Aug. 2, state that the King of Dahomey has confined all the Europeans at Whydah in their houses and threatens to massacre them.

THE project for an International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1878 has recently received legislative sanction.

THE fall in the price of silver has made havoc with the finances of India, and a loan of \$20,000,000 will have to be raised to make good a deficiency in the annual budget.

JOSEPH PITTMAN, the last survivor of the veterans who guarded Napoleon at St. Helena, was buried on Aug. 3rd. He was in his ninety-third year, and he had enjoyed his pension for fifty years.

A NUMBER of boys have been engaged at Hong Kong by the Chinese government to go to Tientsin to be instructed in a school recently established there for the study of electricity as applied to the firing of torpedoes.

THE committee appointed by the English government in April, 1874, to consider the rapid deterioration of boilers, had made two preliminary reports, but are awaiting the results of experiments before they could make their final report.

THE Russian Telegram Agency, in reply to speeches made in the English House of Commons lately to the effect that Russia was stronger in 1853 than she is now, says: "The *Golos* shows that Russia in 1853 had an army of 600,000 men, now has 1,340,000 as a peace armament and 2,500,000 in time of war."

ON Sunday, the 6th of August, the sixth anniversary of the battle of Worth, the monument erected on the fatal slopes of Froeschwiller by the officers and men of the Third German Army, in memory of their comrades who there "met with a hero's death" was inaugurated with religious ceremonies.

ADVICES from Madrid, Aug. 22, state that three Spanish gunboats are being sent to Chinese waters at the request of the Spanish representative at Peking. This step is either taken to support the Spanish demand for the restitution of a vessel stranded at Formosa or for fear of complications arising from the recent attack on the French missionary chapel at Ning-Kou-Foo.

THE following anecdote will be read with interest: 1780, Jan. 16, Sir George Rodney encountered the Spanish Admiral Langara off Cape St. Vincent. The action, which continued till two hours after midnight, was well contested, but the victory of the English was complete. Langara's own ship of eighty guns was taken, and three ships of the line besides, while four others were either sunk, blown up, or driven ashore. Langara himself was brought a prisoner into the Bay of Gibraltar, and conducted to lodgings in the town. One day, as it is recorded, the captive Spaniard went out in a boat to visit Admiral Digby, in whose ship was serving one of the young princes, the same who in after years became King William the Fourth. When Langara first came on board, he was presented in due form to the English prince; but when the conference between chiefs had closed, and it was intimated that Langara desired to return, his Royal Highness appeared in his character of midshipman, and, standing before the two Admirals as they sat, announced in the respectful tone becoming an inferior that the boat was ready. The Spaniard, surprised at seeing the son of a monarch acting as a petty officer, immediately exclaimed: "Well does England deserve her superiority at sea, when the humblest stations in her navy are filled by princes of the blood!"

In 1870 the aggregate of the French Military Budget was 337,000,000 francs to maintain a peace establishment of 400,000. Then came the war. In 1873 the estimates were 450,000,000 francs for 464,000 men; in 1873, 440,000,000 francs for 454,000 men; in 1874, 471,000,000 francs for 444,000 men; in 1875, 494,000,000 francs for 442,000 men; in 1876, 500,000,000 francs for 440,000 men, and now it is proposed to spend in 1877, 535,000,000 francs, and maintain an army on a peace footing of 455,000 men.

The *Freya*, the third of the swift cruisers which are being built by the German Admiralty, has been lately tried off Dantzig. She is a wooden flush-decked corvette, the construction being strengthened by strong iron clamps; length 250 feet, breadth 36 feet, draught 19 feet; engines of 2,400 horse-power, and speed nearly fifteen knots an hour. Her masts are taut, and she can spread a large area of canvas. Her armament consists of two pivot 17 c.m. and four broadside 15 c.m. guns, and her complement numbers 230, all told.

A DESPATCH to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Paris, Aug. 18, says General de Cissey's resignation of the War Department was not voluntary, as President MacMahon requested it. This action is construed to mean that the President wishes his War Ministry to be no longer subject to Parliamentary vicissitudes and change during recess, and the selection of General Berthaut, who is not a member of Parliament, excites considerable comment, particularly among the republicans.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is 'not true' that ex-Colonel Valentine Baker has joined the Turkish army, nor is it at all likely that he will be called upon to organize the Turkish cavalry, or that he will command it. He has gone towards, not to the seat of war to look around him and see what he can do. The review in which we observe the statements corrected above may be assured that it is not easy for a Christian to obtain high command in the armies of the Sultan."

A STATEMENT showing the amounts realised between the 1st of April, 1874, and the 31st of March, 1875, for Her Majesty's ships and vessels sold or broken up, has been issued as follows: *Aigle*, £230; *Ariadne*, £682 12s. 2d.; *Cygnets*, £42; *Jaseur*, £2,300; *Jersey*, cutter, £286 17s. 9d.; *Leven*, £1,682 5s. 10d.; *Melville*, £7,565; *Pandora*, £2,200; *Weser*, £1,477 10s.; and *Zebra*, £5,090 14s. 5d. Total in one year, £21,302 0s. 2d., an average of about \$10,000 each.

TENDERS for the purchase of the *Vanguard* as she lies have been invited by the Admiralty. The whole of the articles, including plate and money recovered from the wreck, are to be the property of the buyer; but with regard to stores the purchaser must bind himself to deliver them to government at prices which are specified in the notice asking for tenders. With regard to the ship herself, it is intimated that if she should be raised and offered to government, the offer will be taken into favorable consideration. It is stipulated that the purchaser must remove the masts before the 1st of October, 1877.

ANOTHER series of rounds has been fired from the 81-ton gun at the Proof-batts, Woolwich Arsenal, with still increasing powder charges, and with results as satisfactory as follows:

No. round.	Size of powder.	Weight of charge.	Weight of projectile.	Muzzle velocity.	Mean pressure.	Til. en'gy.
1	15	340	1,700	1,486	20.1	26,030
2	15	350	1,700	1,505	20.4	26,740
3	15	350	1,700	1,522	20.7	26,630
4	15	350	1,700	1,467	19.6	25,406
5	15	350	1,700	1,475	19.4	25,683
6	15	350	1,700	1,493	21.0	26,314
7	15	360	1,700	1,487	19.8	26,103
8	15	370	1,700	1,495	19.9	26,335

FOREIGN correspondents, writing of the British navy, say that the fleet is now suffering chiefly from "boiler complaint." The boiler of the *Thunderer* exploded. A Plymouth letter says that this caused an investigation to be made of the boilers of other vessels. Such

serious defects were consequently revealed in the boilers of the turret-ship *Hydra*, that she will be detained at Plymouth several weeks for overhauling. It was found that there had been extensive deterioration in the boilers of the *Briton*, barely five years old, so that they will have to be replaced by new ones. Other defects were found in other vessels; and, in fact, the trouble seems to be so general that the office of "Royal Boiler Commissioners" has been created, to examine and report upon the boilers, whenever anything is thought to be wrong.

SINCE June the soundings for the tunnel under the English channel have reached a depth of 290 ft., and as a nearer approach is made to the bed through which the tunnel will be carried, the quantity of water which has to be dealt with exhibits a sensible diminution. The English government is also stated to have authorized the Exploratory Company which has been formed to make explorations on the English coast. The basis for a treaty between England and France in reference to the tunnel has been reported upon by a commission. Among other things it is proposed that each government have the right to suspend the working of the railway and the passage through the tunnel, or to damage or destroy the works of the tunnel or railway in its territory when this is thought necessary, and also to flood the tunnel with water.

THE Russian government has found it necessary to strengthen the garrisons on the Attrek and the fort of Atchurade on the Caspian, Persia having commenced hostile operations against the Turcomans in that district. The Persian troops have been thoroughly beaten by their adversaries, and the latter, emboldened by their success, have made encroachments on Russian territory and plundered the property of Russian settlers. On the southeastern frontier, too, of the Asiatic territory of Russia, some anxiety is felt owing to the Dunganian insurrection and the expedition of Yakob Khan against China. Large masses of troops have been sent against the Dunganians from Hoo-choo, but these warriors, with their cotton breastplates and bows and arrows, do not inspire much confidence. The correspondent adds that both a portion of the Dunganians and the troops of Yakob Khan are armed with rifles obtained in England, and have been trained by English officers.

THE Servians are described by Herr Wickede, a well-known contributor to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, as being barbarous, dirty, undisciplined, but brave and moral. The Wallachians are depicted as being outwardly more civilized, but lazy, cowardly, and depraved. The Montenegrins are of the most thoroughly Servian type. The men are tall, vigorous, with handsome, strongly marked features, and black eyes and hair. As warriors they are skillful, but barbarous. Their women are treated by them with the most profound contempt, and are required to perform the most servile and laborious tasks. The dress of the men is brilliant and picturesque. A long tunic or coat of white or green cloth, a waistcoat embroidered with gold, full trousers of dark-colored cloth and embroidered leggings form their ordinary costume. In the girdle are carried one and sometimes two swords or dagger and pistols, the butts of which are inlaid with silver and precious stones.

A COLLISION took place between the British ironclads *Monarch* and *Raleigh* on the 27th of July in Besika Bay. The *Raleigh* carried away the latter's sparker boom, destroying the captain's galley, bending out of shape a boat's davits, and causing a few smaller damages. The *Raleigh* lost her port quarter boats. The squadron were under steam in three lines and close order, steaming about five knots an hour, course N.N.W., when the signal was made, "Alter course to port in succession six points." The *Triumph* and *Invincible*, either not understanding the signal or through some unexplained cause, altered the course to starboard instead of to port, whereby they came across the *Monarch*. To prevent ramming the *Invincible* stopped

and reversed her engines. The *Raleigh*, which was the next ship astern of the *Monarch*, did not observe this until too late to avert a collision, although a judicious movement of the helm did prevent a more serious accident than happened.

THE *Times*' correspondent at Belgrade says: "Russian sympathy in the Servian cause is becoming more ostentatious. Russian officers are in the capital in uniform, and many Russian Sisters of Charity are seen in the streets and hospitals. The Servian government has just obtained a loan of 3,000,000 roubles in Russia, and the war is gradually becoming an affair, not of the Russian government, but of the Russian people. I feel no doubt that there is great danger of Russia drifting or being driven into the war." The correspondent adds: "Russians still keep flocking into Belgrade, and more than ever the Servian people are turning their eyes to Russia. To-day I have seen in the most frequented parts of the city a foreign soldier in very imposing costume of blue cloth and silver lace. He wears silver medals; on his head is a high leather helmet, with a long appendage of bleached horsehair. I am told he is one of the Russian Guard. No stranger in the Servian capital is receiving a warmer welcome. What he is doing here I do not know; but I do know the idea is prevalent that Russia will be found fighting battles for them before this war is over. It is but fair, on the other hand, to say that the government of Russia has done no act which any one can point to as a breach of the neutrality which it is bound to maintain."

THE *Clarksville* (Tenn.) *Chronicle* prints the following letter from Dr. T. D. Johnson, formerly of Clarksville, who was recently captured by the Abyssinians while serving as a surgeon in the Egyptian army: "The indignities I was subjected to during my stay with the Abyssinians were horrible, to say nothing of my great anxiety lest I should be whipped or murdered. I feared the former most, although there was great danger of the latter; as you will know when I tell you that of the six hundred of us captured, only one hundred and sixty returned, the others having been shot on the third day after the battle. But God raised me up friends even among these people, especially Rass Waldo Classie, the Prince of Lemaine and Amhara, the most powerful man in Abyssinia, next to the King. He sent for me, and after one or two interviews, made the man who was my captor return my clothing, and ordered me to eat with him, which I continued to do until sent back to the Egyptian camp. In one of my earlier conversations with him he told me that the man who captured me told him that he had prevented others from killing me; which he did six or eight times on the day I was captured, so that he might kill me himself; that he had gotten ready to shoot me several times, but could not look in my face and do it; so he had made me march in front of his horse to shoot me in the back, but that he could not even shoot me when I was not looking at him, and he felt certain that God was protecting me, as he had never had any trouble in shooting a man before."

Tasteless Medicines sold in all drug stores.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware, 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New York.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

FORBES.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 20, 1876, GRACE GREENWOOD FORBES, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. T. F. Forbes, 4th U. S. Infantry, aged 5 years, 8 months, 7 days. Philadelphia apers please copy.

BETHANY ACADEMY, Family School for Boys. Board and tuition, \$175 school year. WM. LOUIS WOODRUFF, Principal, Bethany, Ct.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 13, 1876; 5 instructors; 50 pupils; gymnasium; grounds, 6 acres; \$400 per year.

CHECARAY INSTITUTE (REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20TH.) FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES. Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family. 1527 and 1529 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

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Solid Seat and Back Folding Chairs, Collignon Patents, are furnished with seats and backs of slats, cane, or the popular Gardner Patent Perforated Veneer. The only substantial chairs that fold conveniently. Immensely superior to all carpet or canvas affairs. Capt. Whittemore, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., pronounced, after seven years' use, the Collignon Chairs "the most desirable chair for Army use." Our popular Chair and Bed combined, is a gem. All chairs extremely durable (having riveted joints). Fold to less than 1/2 space. Forty styles of Chairs, Rockers, and Settees. Illustrated circulars mailed free.

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PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875.

Weighing only 35 pounds, very durable, will cook for ten persons, and is especially adapted for camping purposes. The ware consists of a qt. kettle, 6 qt. tea kettle, 2 qt. coffee pot, fry pan, round tin pan, 2 square pans, dipper, gridiron, tent collar, 8 ft. funnel, and an oven that will roast 15 pounds beef.



The ware is so constructed that it nests and packs in the oven, and the oven and funnel pack inside the stove, as represented in cut, leaving room for packing half a dozen plates, knives, forks, spoons, and drinking cups. Price complete, \$15. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Box 2710. H. L. DUNCLE, Boston.

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A Drop of Spalding's Prepared Glue,

Put on the rim of the wad, which is placed on top of the shot, will cause the wad to adhere firmly to the inside of the shell. It will not become displaced by jarring when carried in your pockets or game bag.

The loading of the shells will not hereafter require any apparatus to crease or ram the shell to secure the top wad from moving, and the shot always being compact between the top wad and the wad over the powder, keeps the cartridge in perfect form to fill the chamber, thus preventing the shot from starting and preventing the gun from bursting or producing a recoil.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is used COLD, being chemically held in solution, and is ALWAYS READY for use.

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